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THE MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

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State of Montana
Office of The Governor
Helena 59601

FORREST H. ANDERSON
GOVERNOR

August 17, 1970

Mr. George Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As Governor of the State of Montana, I take pleasure in submitting this document entitled, "State Historic Preservation Plan" for review and action by your agency.

I certify that this document is the official "State Historic Preservation Plan" for the State of Montana for the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

This initial version of Montana's Plan recognizes the historic significance of the many events and places that had an impact on the history of the state and the nation.

By recognition of these important sites, it will provide encouragement for all segments of society to preserve and restore these portions of Montana's historic heritage.

I urge acceptance of this plan and wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of the National Park Service in its preparation.

Sincerely,

Forrest H. Anderson

FORREST H. ANDERSON
Governor of Montana

Enc.

STATE OF
MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MAIL:
CAPITOL STATION
HELENA 59601

OFFICES:
1716 NINTH AVENUE
406 449-2400

August 24, 1970

Mr. Wesley R. Woodgerd
State Liaison Officer
Department of Fish & Game
Capitol Post Office
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Mr. Woodgerd:

As the Clearinghouse Agency and the statewide planning agency for the State of Montana, this department has reviewed the Montana Historic Preservation Plan.

We concur with the goals and concepts of this Historic Preservation Plan and believe it will complement other programs of statewide planning.

We find this project complies with our objectives and we have no further comments, other than we do approve the plan.

Sincerely,

Lyle E Balderson

Lyle E. Balderson, Director
Community Development Division

LEB:JER:mc

cc: Mr. George McCarthy, Federal-State Coordinator

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State of Montana
Office of The Attorney General
Helena 59601

August 21, 1970

ROBERT L. WOODAHL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Frank H. Dunkle, Director
Fish and Game Commission
Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601

Attention: Wesley R. Woodgerd, Chief
Recreation and Parks Division

Dear ~~Mr. Dunkle:~~ Frank

Pursuant to your request of August 10, 1970, I hereby certify that the fish and game commission is the state agency authorized to prepare a statewide historic sites preservation plan for Montana and to administer the program in accordance with Public Law 89-665. Sections 62-304 and 308, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, vest sufficiently broad powers in the fish and game commission to comply with the requirements of Public Law 89-665.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT L. WOODAHL
Attorney General

RLW:jp

cc: Clayton Herron

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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

August 19, 1970
Helena, Montana

Mr. George Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

Herewith is submitted the Montana Historic Preservation Plan for your consideration and approval. This document was prepared to fulfill the requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The following undersigned members of the Governor's Advisory Committee for the Preservation of Historic Sites have reviewed and accepted as the official state document, the Montana Historic Preservation Plan.

Sincerely,

Sam F. Gilluly

William H. Browning

Dale C. Hawkins

Merrill G. Burlingame

Dee C. Taylor

John DeHaas

Mons L. Teigen

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND GAME

August 19, 1970
Helena, Montana

Mr. George Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

Herewith is submitted the Montana Historic Site Preservation Plan for your consideration and approval. This document was prepared to fulfill the requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The planning project was accomplished under Project No. 30-70-00001 and no other federal funds were involved.

Respectfully submitted,

Wes Woodgerd

Wesley R. Woodgerd, Chief
Recreation and Parks Division

Approved By:

Frank H. Dunkle

Frank H. Dunkle
State Fish and Game Director

STATE OF MONTANA

Forrest H. Anderson	Governor	State of Montana
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Keith A. Freseman	Deputy Director	Montana Fish and Game Department
Wesley R. Woodgerd	Chief	Recreation and Parks Division
Robert F. Cooney	Assistant Chief	Recreation and Parks Division
Ashley C. Roberts	Assistant Chief	Recreation and Parks Division
Elner H. Thompson	Project Planner	Recreation and Parks Division
Norman Guyaz	Recreation Planner	Recreation and Parks Division

THE MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

With Historic Sites Compendium

Montana Fish and Game Commission

Helena, Montana

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P R E F A C E

The State of Montana, as part of its effort to improve the environment in general, is about to undertake a new and progressive step forward. This step is in the realm of historic preservation, a most important aspect of the environment worthy of consideration.

With the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), Montana was enabled to approach historic preservation with more assurance: assurance that the National patrimony would receive greater recognition through the greatly expanded National Register; assurance that greater protection for historic sites might be afforded through the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; assurance that federal technical and financial assistance would be forthcoming.

The Montana Historic Preservation Plan with its comprehensive survey of historic sites is a result of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The survey and plan will become the State guide for preservation and part of the files of the National Park Service, but will also be published for public information. Not only will the philosophy and goals of Montana for historic preservation be available to the public, but this survey of historic sites will enable a citizen to grasp the fullness of Montana's history and select aspects of special interest.

Increased attention will also be given to preservation and restoration projects throughout the state. A system of matching grants-in-aid from the federal government will help provide financial assistance for these projects. It is hoped that greater consideration can be given to assuring proper preservation and restoration through professional guidance and assistance.

This initial Montana Historic Preservation Plan attempts to identify the major problems and needs. And, it attempts to define possible solutions to these problems and needs, and incorporate them into the statewide "program for preservation".

If the national heritage is to be protected and preserved as an important part of the environment, the time which is left must be used wisely, and action must be taken before it is too late. Many historic properties are in a rapid state of decay; once gone, they are lost forever to future generations. This plan will, hopefully, provide a degree of guidance for future action in order to attain our preservation goals.

Major contributors to the plan have been the Fish and Game Department staff, members of the Governor's Advisory Committee

for the Preservation of Historic Sites, and Robert H. Fletcher, San Diego, California. The cover photo of Bannack in the 1860's is furnished through the courtesy of the Montana Historical Society. In addition, other photos are furnished by the Montana Historical Society and the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Many federal and state agencies have also contributed helpful information regarding their approaches and programs to historic preservation, and information regarding preservation legislation. Like all documents, this one owes much to many persons who have given their time and effort in its preparation. We offer a sincere thank you.

The Montana Fish and Game Commission is pleased to present the first edition of the official Montana Historic Preservation Plan.

INTRODUCTION

MONTANA - A GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The geological history of Montana is difficult to separate from the history of the entire Rocky Mountain area or even the history of the continent. It is only a localized reflection of the many, varied physical processes constantly working on and within the earth's crust to shape it, build it into new features, remodel its existing features, and ultimately tear down and destroy its older features.

The history of Montana began when the earth first came into existence as a planet. What we see today are the cumulative effects of the eons of time which have passed since that remote beginning which may have been more than five billion years ago. The early history of this planet, from approximately 2,000 to 550 million years ago, known as the Cryptozoic Eon, is obscured by time and successive geologic events which have deformed, metamorphosed, eroded and buried the ancient rocks. The records are, however, complete enough that two eras have been recognized; the Archaeozoic and the Proterozoic. Rocks assigned to both these eras are observable in western Montana.

At the close of the Proterozoic era more than three-fourths of the total history of the earth had unfolded and yet the details of the geologic and biologic events of these hundreds of millions of years are quite meager. With the advent of the last one-fourth of geologic time, from 550 million years ago to the present, a much more complete history is in evidence within the rocks. These later strata are divided into the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic areas.

The beginning of the oldest of these eras, the Paleozoic, is a landmark in geologic history for it is from this point that almost every sedimentary formation yields a fossilized record of life of the times. The Paleozoic era, which includes time from 550 to 200 million years ago, has been subdivided into seven periods of time; Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Permian. During the Cambrian, it is believed that all the basic types of marine animals appeared; during the Ordovician, the first vertebrates appeared; by mid-Silurian time a few invertebrates invaded the land, and early in Devonian time the first land vertebrates and plants and the first true fish came into existence. In Mississippian time the earth's forests first were established. When buried some of these forests became coal deposits. During the Pennsylvanian, the first reptiles appeared. During the Permian, the extinction of many invertebrates occurred. During this era the seas submerged Montana many times and left great deposits of sediments. In contrast to the eastern half of the continent where the Appalachian Mountains were forming, the Paleozoic era, as represented in Montana, was

brought to a close without evidence of any major disturbance.

The Mesozoic era, from 200 to 75 million years ago and only a little more than a third as long as the Paleozoic era, has been divided into three periods: Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous. This era was again a time of change and new features for both the inorganic and organic world. The Mesozoic era has often been called the age of reptiles for it was during this era that the large dinosaurs and other types of reptiles ruled the lands. During the Jurassic, the first primitive mammals and birds appeared and the Cretaceous period saw the beginning of the flowering plants. Before the close of the Cretaceous all of the great dinosaurs and many of the other reptiles of the Mesozoic became extinct thus opening the way for the great expansion of the mammals and birds which was to take place in the next era of time. During this era the seas once again inundated Montana many times and deposits thickened in the Rocky Mountain geosyncline. This thickening of continental sediments represented outwash from a rising land mass to the west, and also gave the first indications of the crustal unrest which ultimately ended in the Laramide revolution and the formation of the Rocky Mountains.

The Cenozoic era, from 75 million years ago to the present, is by far the shortest of the major divisions of geologic time. It is only half as long as the Mesozoic and only one-sixth as long as the Paleozoic era. It consists of two periods, the Tertiary and the Quaternary, the latter of which is still in progress. Every feature of present day topography can be traced to a beginning during the Laramide revolution. The present drainage basins and continental climates are the result of adjustments to the ever changing scene in the Cenozoic era. In the Tertiary period of this era, swamp conditions prevailed in eastern Montana while crustal disturbances occurred in the west. Then in the Quaternary, the 'Ice Age' occurred with continental and valley glaciers covering much of the state in four different advances. This was also a time of unfolding for the many and varied modern animals and plants and has been referred to as the "age of mammals," although the birds and flowering plants could also qualify for similar distinctions.

MONTANA - A BRIEF HISTORY

According to present belief, primitive man first came to Montana from Asia. There is a legend of an old North Trail skirting the eastern toe of the front range of the Rockies from northern Canada to Mexico. There are pictographs painted in caves and on rock walls with pigments that have withstood the weathering of centuries. There are

"medicine wheels", "buffalo jumps" and other evidences of former tribes, concerning whom our present Indians have either no memory or scant tradition. The earliest known report of a white man who probably entered Montana's present boundaries was Chevalier de la Verendrye, an adventurous Frenchman who came down from Canada. He had picked up stories from the Indians of a great river that ran westward to the sea, so in 1742 he left Fort LaReine, now Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, to bind the Columbia River. It is quite probable that he entered the extreme southeastern corner of Montana, near New Years Day, 1743, and sighted snow capped mountains to the west. They must have glistened in the sunlight like burnished silver as Verendrye exclaimed, "This is truly the Land of the Shining Mountains." But Verendrye turned back before reaching those mountains and the next record made in Montana, undisputed in this case, was that of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, sixty-two years later.

All of Montana east of the Rockies came into possession of the United States in 1804 as part of the Louisiana Purchase. At the instigation of President Thomas Jefferson, Congress authorized an exploratory expedition with instructions to follow the Missouri River to its source, cross the mountains and reach the Pacific Coast. Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark were chosen as joint commanders of the party which became known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The outfit left St. Louis in the spring of 1804 and traveled by boat to the Mandan villages of North Dakota where they wintered. Here they picked up Charbonneau, a French Canadian trapper and trader, to serve as interpreter. While Charbonneau's services were of limited value his Shoshone wife, Sacajawea, played a prominent part in the success of the journey.

The expedition left the Mandan nation, moving slowly up the Missouri River and entering Montana in the spring of 1805. Towing and poling pirogues upstream to the Great Falls and thence to the Three Forks was a pretty tedious process. Near the former town of Armstead, they met Sacajawea's people, the Shoshone Indians, traded for horses, and cached their canoes. From there they traveled into Idaho and then back into Montana and it was early fall before they left the Bitterroot Valley,crossing the present western boundary of the state through Lolo Pass. They returned from the Pacific Ocean in 1806, divided the party and extended their explorations to include the Marias River country and the valley of the Yellowstone.

The British fur trade had been an important industry in Canada since the founding of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay" in 1670.

The Americans did little towards developing a fur business until Lewis and Clark brought back reports of beaver streams in our recently acquired territory. Then it did not take long for ambitious business men to finance brigades of trappers and send them out to the mountain country. Beaver plews or pelts were in great demand. Muskrat furs were numerous, of high quality and well received in those days. St. Louis became the emporium for the American fur trade of the west. Trade goods were sent out by keel boat, laboriously cordelled and poled up the Missouri River.

The trappers, or mountain men as they were called, roamed the valleys and mountains of Montana, dodging hostile Indians, exploring new territory and partaking in numerous adventures.

The best fur trading days of our west covered the period from 1807 to 1843. Those years are packed with heroic tales and the material from which sagas are made. Since the Montana region contained the headwaters of the Missouri and the Columbia rivers, early posts were established there. Manuel Lisa built posts in 1807 on the Yellowstone near the mouth of the Big Horn and David Thompson built another in the same year near the present Thompson Falls. The construction of Fort Union at the mouth of the Yellowstone by 1830, and the arrival of the first steamboat in 1832, drew added attention to the area. The building of Fort Benton in 1846 by Alexander Culbertson created a more central river port for the fur trade which flourished for a number of years. The advent of the silk hat lowered the beaver prices and this forced the need for quantity rather than quality upon the fur men. With no thought for conservation the streams were quickly trapped out.

With the discovery of gold in California in 1848, a new generation of adventurers was attracted to the west. Traffic increased on the Oregon Trail. The prairie schooners depended mainly on ox teams for motive power, and

the range was soon grazed off along the route. Poorly fed, hard worked steers played out and had to be abandoned. From western Montana a little group of former Hudson's Bay Company men went south to the emigrant trails and began picking up strays. All the worn down cattle needed was rest and a chance to eat. The Montanans trailed small bunches up to the quiet grass valleys of the Beaverhead and Deer Lodge where buffalo had grown fat on the nutritious native grasses for centuries. In a few months, the cattle could be taken back to the Oregon Trail and traded to eager pilgrims one for two.

In 1858 there was a backwash of prospectors from California diggings. A few of these men fortuitously joined the camps of the cattle traders in western Montana. They heard that a mixed-blood Indian named "Benetsee" Finlay had found colors in a tributary of the Clark Fork River. They verified the report and although they didn't find gold in paying quantities, there was enough to convince them that western Montana was a good field to prospect.

In time this news reached the outside world. Placer mining had a get-rich-quick aspect that was alluring to yeomen and gentry as well as rogues and reprobates. In July, 1862, John White made Montana's first pay discovery on Grasshopper Creek and the camp of Bannack came into existence. On May 26, 1864, Montana became a Territory with Bannack as its capital.

In 1863 the richer ground in Alder Gulch had been located. Most of Bannack's population moved to new camps and in 1865 Bannack yielded the capital laurels to Virginia City, which in turn passed them on to Helena, a newer camp that grew around the diggings in Last Chance Gulch.

These and other sensational discoveries brought the usual stampedes. Greenhorns and gamblers, merchants and miners, pilgrims and parasites swarmed in by stage coach, saddle horse, and covered wagon. It was not long before the lawless were in evidence. Stage coaches were held up, hard working miners were relieved of their dust and nuggets, and men were found shot to death. In self-protection the Vigilantes were organized, and once started, did a thorough job. A few informal hangings altered the moral tone considerably. The ringleader of the criminal element proved to be the duly elected sheriff, and he in turn met his demise at the hands of the vigilantes.

When the poor man's placer digging became depleted, quartz mining came into favor, and rich leads were found. That type of mining gave some assurance of stability to the camps. The valleys began to settle with stock growers and ranchers who saw a chance to profit by supplying fresh meat and farm products to the mining element. Thus western Montana became permanently settled while most areas east of the mountains

were still held by the Indians. These Indians were of a ferocious nature and were not given to bowing supinely to the wishes of their white brothers.

John Bozeman and Jim Bridger had guided wagon trains across this hostile country from Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, to Virginia City, Montana, in 1863 and 1864. The so-called Bozeman Trail, Bonanza Trail or Bridger Cutoff made an important savings in time and distance for eager emigrants but aroused the enmity of the Sioux, Cheyenne, Crow and other tribes. The short cut invaded their hunting grounds and violated a treaty that they had been led to believe meant what it said. They devoted a lot of attention to the caravans and to the forts which the army built for protection of the enterprising pioneers. The Sioux under Chief Red Cloud resisted so effectively that the Government closed the trail and withdrew the garrisons.

The Indian tribes were not destined to remain undisturbed for long. Southern cattle had been pushed up the Texas Trail to Montana since 1866. Stockmen continued to cast a longing eye on the buffalo range sweeping away to the north. The cattle men of western Montana were becoming cramped for room also, and yearned to move their herds down the easterly slopes of the mountains to the plains country. The Northern Pacific Railway wanted to push its railhead west from Bismarck and participate in the prosperity which the cattle business had brought to the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific farther south.

The Indian hunting grounds were under pressure from

three sides, with various branches of the federal government in a peculiar situation. Bound by treaty, they were obligated to protect the Indians from white invasions and likewise to protect the whites from forays by the Indians. Finally, prospectors slipped into the forbidden precincts of the Black Hills and found gold. Resulting warfare enabled the better equipped white people to win and the government undertook the job of confining the Indians to reservations.

The engagements between the Indian warriors and the white man involved a number of notable generals of the times and provided many fierce skirmishes, culminating in the significant Battle of the Little Big Horn where General George Custer met his defeat. Soon after that memorable event in '76 the buffalo hunters began clearing the range of bison and the cattle boom of the '80's began. Hardy longhorn cattle herds surged up the trail from Texas, western blooded cattle came eastward over the mountain passes from Oregon and from the east by rail to fill the old buffalo range. It was a chance to roll up fortunes because of the free grass, small expense and big returns. The country went wild over the beef bonanza with the fever spreading as far as England and Scotland. Over expansion, depreciating markets and a few hard winters, particularly that of 1886-1887, put a crimp in many a cattle spread. However, the fittest and most intelligently managed outfits were able to survive.

In 1910 another major change began. One of those sporadic back-to-land booms swept the northwest and there was a rush for free land in Montana. Trainloads of newcomers rolled in and filed homestead entries on surveyed government land. Others squatted on unsurveyed ground and immediately began to

demand that section corners be established. They fenced the range and plowed under the native grasses. With the optimism born of inexperience, and since the irrigable river valley land had been claimed long before, they looked forward to bumper crops on semi-arid bench lands. Their farming methods and attitudes were inadequate to overcome conditions imposed by nature and general failure was the result. The State and Federal agencies now were faced with bringing back much of the land to its satisfactory condition before most of the topsoil was gone.

Today the agricultural picture has improved, with different approaches and newer methods being used. Montana's mines are still rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Her Indians are living on seven reservations. Big cattle and sheep outfits still operate. While the mountains, lakes and streams have felt the hand of 'progress' since white men first saw them, many wilderness and primitive areas have been preserved where no roads are allowed. Montana looks to the future.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONTANA

In the past, historic preservation in Montana has been carried out by many people and various public agencies. Work has been undertaken on a wide range of districts, structures, buildings, sites and objects. No central agency has been cognizant of the various attempts, nor has any designated group of professionals reviewed preservation and/or restoration plans to insure that proper standards are met. To be sure, any number of restorations, undoubtedly, have been carried out by qualified individuals. In the past, there has also been an indifference to historic preservation and lack of action throughout many areas of Montana society. Lack of funds and other problems also impeded preservation progress.

But the heartening reversal of early indifference has begun to take place in the past twenty-five years. The marking of historic sites by the Daughters of the American Revolution was an important stimulant. The revitalization of the Montana Historical Society in 1951 was also important. A site for a Society building was secured by the Montana Pioneers Society. The construction of one of the major historical society buildings in the West, the acquisition of nationally important collections, and a broadening of interest to include state activities have been important. The organization of local societies, such as the Yellowstone Historical Society and its support of a museum project may be a portent. The restoration of Virginia City and Nevada City, the development of the Russell Gallery in Great Falls, and a civic gallery in Billings are evidences of a new day. The creation of a State Park Board in 1939 provided a potential means for reaching the

new day.

The formation of organizations which will support such enterprises has been encouraging. The Montana Institute of the Arts, formed in 1948, has been influential in many communities in supporting cultural projects of many types. The Montana Archeological Society has had a stimulating influence. The development of some forty community museums, and the formation of a state organization, the Montana Association of Museums, in 1967 provides a great backlog of community support. A movement is now under way to form an organization to preserve ghost towns which will be more directly pointed toward the purpose of preserving historic sites. Also encouraging is the birth of renewed pride by the Indian nation in their culture and heritage, as evidenced by the Museum of the Plains Indians and other Indian preservation efforts.

Local pride or interest forms a basic factor in any broader preservation movement. A good many sites have been protected, restored and preserved by local action, which cumulatively is now bearing fruit. However, there have been factors which have slowed down such a movement. Montana communities are small and lack finances. The number of people which can be gathered on any one occasion to give enthusiasm and encouragement is limited. Distances between communities are comparatively great, and the total population small. It is difficult to name community preservation projects which are older than twenty-five years. St. Mary's Church at Stevensville had a great deal of local care, as did the church at St. Ignatius, but both also had support from state and regional Catholic Church organizations, and while both are historic, they are also both still in use.

Often individuals will take the lead in preserving local sites and objects and thereby stimulate the entire state movement. This has been true in Montana in the old town restoration in Great Falls, in Virginia City, and at the Headwaters State Monument at the Three Forks of the Missouri River.

A primary factor in future preservation efforts is Public Law 89-665. There are three major components of the historic preservation program, which stems from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P. L. 89-665). Only in one area has considerable progress been made. This is the Inventory of Historic Sites which was conducted in 1967 by Robert A. Murray, Historic Consultant. Most sites included meet National Park Service criteria for state or national significance but no attempt has been made to make the list all inclusive. From this inventory, sites may be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, the Nation's document of significant historic sites. Historic sites eventually accepted to the "Register" are then eligible to receive matching federal funds

for preservation and restoration, but only if in accord with, and after acceptance of the Montana Historic Preservation Plan.

The Montana Historic Preservation Plan, the second component, affirms the preservation goals of the State of Montana; it provides a compendium of significant historic sites in the state; it identifies problems and needs in regard to historic preservation and it offers possible solutions as spelled out in a program for preservation.

The third component in the program is the actual preservation and restoration project. Once a historic site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and once the Montana Historic Preservation Plan is approved, that site becomes eligible to receive 50/50 matching federal assistance for preservation and/or restoration work. Acquisition funding is also available on a 50/50 matching basis. The project must be in accord with the "Preservation Plan," of course, and certain criteria must be met, but all requirements are inherent in the goal of historic preservation.

In the future, the Fish and Game Department, being the designated agency to implement the provisions of Public Law 89-665, will undoubtedly process many cost-sharing preservation/restoration and acquisition applications. These will come from private organizations or non-federal agencies; more preservation and restoration projects appear on the horizon.

In addition, a preservation review committee is being formed to carry out the needed service of preservation/restoration plan review. This committee, made up of professionals in history, architecture and archeology would review preservation/restoration plans of projects in the state, public or private. They would work with local persons concerned with the project and made recommendations to insure proper restoration. The committee members would also work with private consultants and contractors to aid in details of preservation and/or restoration. National Park Service technical assistance would be called on where possible to lend expertise to contractors engaged in this type of work.

This, then, is the direction in which we wish to proceed. With more funds available for preservation and restoration projects; with a historic preservation plan to identify sites and provide guidance; with a professional review committee to assist in proper preservation and restoration; and with concerned and cooperative people--both private citizens and public agencies--much can be done to save for future generations a small part of their Montana heritage.

In short, Montana has perhaps arrived at a point of development where it has a realistic chance of obtaining the funds, the leisure and the background of appreciation and the leadership which are the marks of a mature community.

A PHILOSOPHY OF PRESERVATION

In Montana, the historic past is but a recent era, and throughout the state the remnants of this past are found in abundance. Much of the state's history, a time of slower moving events and gradual change, is within the memory of the more elderly among the population. But the pace has quickened, ahead lies a period of ever more accelerated change, and the past seems to recede even more swiftly. At this stage of history, while the past still lingers within our grasp, lies an opportunity to deepen our understanding of history and in turn to make plans for the preservation of this knowledge for the benefit of generations of the future.

An understanding of the past may be gained in several ways, and over extended periods of time. There is the visit to the museum or archeological site, the use of historical libraries and archives, and the enjoyment of the historic pageant and drama -- all these lend themselves well to interpretation and portrayal of other times. For many, however, the most inspirational experience is a visit to the actual site of an event of historic significance. Although little may remain of an imposing structure there is an association here that opens new vistas of understanding. Studying a battle terrain as a soldier must have done, pausing in a mansion or a miners cabin, handling the artifacts of earlier times, all reinforce what was earlier learned and the past is recaptured, if only for a moment. The glimpse of history may have inspired or it may have saddened but it gives pause to reflect on today, and more importantly, on the future.

The past is prologue--and it was composed of many things. It was an exciting past, sometimes glamorous, but often dull and prosaic. It was made of adventure and daring, of military feats, of perserverance, of the suppression of the Indian culture and of the courage of men, women and children. These events have left an imprint in some way, have helped make the state what it is today; now all of this must be conveyed to generations of the future. Some events are commemorated with structures and memorabilia almost intact, while others can be memorialized only with a simple marker. For some events the test of time has revealed their significance, for others the test is yet to come.

PRESERVATION PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

The passage of the Historic Sites Preservation Act has

come at a most opportune time for the state of Montana. The state's rich storehouse of history, its vast array of physical remnants of many kinds all combine to provide an enormous potential for a program of preservation and restoration. It is hoped the lack of funding which has limited both research and preservation has now been alleviated to some degree. Public interest has increased significantly and the service of the professional is more easily available.

Preserving what is significant from the past is a serious responsibility. The state accepts this responsibility and hereby sets forth the concepts which will guide the development of the preservation program.

1. The State of Montana accepts as the definition of "historic preservation" the acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American History, architecture, archeology and culture.

2. The State of Montana acknowledges and accepts as part of its preservation philosophy the following concepts, as recognized in the preambles to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Historic Sites Act of 1935:

   (a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation, and the State of Montana in particular, are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

   (b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation, and the State of Montana in particular, should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

   (c) and it is hereby declared that it is a state policy to preserve and maintain for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of Montana and the United States.

3. The State of Montana also acknowledges and accepts as part of its preservation philosophy the following concepts supporting state and local preservation, as stated by Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as paraphrased from A Preliminary Report on Historic Sites

of Montana in the Missouri River Basin by the National Park Service, Omaha:

(a) that we should try to build our loyalty around that part of America which is the home state or community of the individual citizen. National ideals and aspirations and the American and Montana heritage are thereby translated into individual and community experience. We must strive to learn from the past in order to make the present and future more livable.

(b) that all of our great national ideals and institutions have local roots. Local Montana history is truly a living history, close to the people and their experience and those of their forebears. No great event in national or Montana history is without a local setting of local personalities in some community area;

(c) and it is hereby declared that it is a state policy to preserve and maintain for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of state and local significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of Montana and the United States.

4. The scope of the preservation program and quality of the preservation work will be determined by the following policies and guidelines:

   (a) The preservation program will encompass one or more of the following:

      1. acquisition of sites, structures or objects,

      2. restoration of structures,

      3. reconstruction of structures,

      4. rehabilitation of structures,

      5. protection of sites, structures and objects as necessary.

   (b) The selection of sites, structures or objects for preservation and the developmental work of preservation, restoration, and reconstruction shall be done only with the consent of the

Governor's Advisory Committee and the concurrence of the authorities and scholars in the respective fields.

(c) Proper research is basic to preservation work and such work shall be undertaken only on the basis of authenticated or reliable information. All agencies or organizations which are preparing to engage in any significant preservation/restoration project will be encouraged to seek the assistance of the Governor's Advisory Committee and The Preservation Projects Review Committee to insure the authenticity of the information upon which the various elements of the preservation work will be based.

(d) In the field of history, priority will be given to preservation which is related to events deemed by authorities to be of true historic significance. For the purposes of the program, a historically significant event is defined as one which was of sufficient importance that it became a turning point in history or which had a major influence upon subsequent events.

(e) In all other fields the scope of the preservation effort may include those sites, structures and objects which are representative or typical of an era or of a field of endeavor, as well as those which are deemed significant.

(f) The state will seek to provide a comprehensive historic preservation program, one which will include the best representative examples of the major and minor historic eras or periods as defined by the historians. The state will seek also to present a comprehensive or representative program in the areas of archeology, architecture and other selected areas of our culture.

Within this Montana Historic Preservation Plan is a section entitled "Montana History - Themes, Subthemes and Major Facets." It is a classification of Montana sites into representative historical eras based upon the 1970 National Park Service System Plan. Representative sites for nomination to the National Register and preservation projects will be chosen from this classification.

(g) The state will seek to present a balanced program, giving appropriate attention to all elements of the state's historic and cultural background.

(h) The state will seek to provide, through the range of the preservation efforts, a proper chronology of the events of the historic past.

(i) The state will give preference to preservation over reconstruction or restoration, other aspects being equal.

(j) Preservation will encompass the associated natural landscape pertaining to an event or site, as well as the structures or other physical remains.

(k) Preservation will also be concerned with sites which may lack physical remains, but which are nevertheless of sufficient importance, due to the nature of the event, that they should be commemorated.

5. A further preservation goal of the State of Montana, deriving from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is to consider, through its designated agency, all historic sites listed on the Inventory, consider any future submissions to the Inventory (in reality, the Inventory is never complete), and to nominate those sites deemed significant and worthy of national recognition and protection to the National Register of Historic Places.

6. The State of Montana, through its designated agency, will also prepare, revise, and update periodically and when required by the National Park Service, the official state document regarding historic preservation, the Montana Historic Preservation Plan, in accordance with and as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Public land administrators and owners of private land will be consulted in regard to related preservation planning and problems encountered. The plan's relationship with the statewide outdoor recreation plan will also be considered.

7. The State of Montana, through its designated agency, will attempt to increase its activity in assistance and coordination of acquisition and preservation projects with increased federal assistance in the

form of matching grants. Preservation/restoration project proposals must be in accordance with provisions in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and are subject to review by the National Park Service, in addition to the Governor's Advisory Committee for the Preservation of Historic Sites. However, grants for museums would not qualify under provisions of this act.

8. Any antiquities, whether archeological, historical, or cultural, are part of the heritage of the people of the state. Such antiquities are of incalculable value and are irreplaceable. A nation or a state can lose the memories of what it was and thereby lose the sense of what it is or wants to be and can say it is being "progressive" when it destroys the substance which binds one strand of history to another. But the new is not necessarily good because it is new; neither is the historic site good because it is old. The importance of most historic sites lies in the historic stature of the persons and events which were associated with them and the contributions these men made to our society.

9. Any activity which endangers the antiquity by construction or by modification of the landscape should involve:

   (a) a mandatory preliminary survey in the endangered area for evaluation of the resources therein. Such surveys should be conducted by professionally qualified persons,

   (b) a design and implementation of a program for the preservation or salvage of the antiquities by competent qualified persons,

   (c) A state antiquities law providing for protection, and also penalties for violators.

10. As a future goal, it is strongly urged that the State of Montana adopt a state antiquities law in order to realize the needed protection for irreplaceable historic sites and to help make the state's preservation philosophy a viable and realistic program. Some protection for historic sites listed on the National Register is afforded through Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The official state liaison officer and agency to carry

out provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was designated by the governor of Montana on December 28, 1966. Wesley Woodgerd, Chief of the Recreation and Parks Division, Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana, was designated as the officer, and the Fish and Game Department was designated as the agency to represent Montana in preparing surveys, receiving grants, and carrying out other phases of the program under Public Law 89-665.

Federal financial assistance is contingent upon compliance with the requirements of Public Law 89-665. Procedures for undertaking preservation projects will be found in the Grants Guide of the National Park Service.

Another step which was taken in order to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, (P. L. 89-665) was the designation by the governor of an advisory committee on historic preservation on May 9, 1967. The governor appointed the committee for preservation of historic sites to work with the chief of the recreation and parks division in preparing the historic sites survey, in preparing the state historic preservation plan, in reviewing before submission, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, the state historic preservation plan and preservation/restoration projects (when they begin being processed). This committee is also concerned with other phases of the program under P. L. 89-665, which are spelled out in other documents.

The newest concept to be incorporated into the preservation program is the proposed creation of a "Preservation Projects Review Committee." This committee would consist of professional persons in the fields of history, archeology and (historical) architecture. These persons will be chosen by the Governor's Advisory Committee to serve on the preservation projects review committee for an indefinite time period.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of historic sites was, for the most part, taken from an inventory compiled by Robert Murray in 1967 as part of the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The detailed inventory is included in the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan of 1969.

The primary purpose of Murray's study was to select, identify and locate those historic sites which meet the criteria of national and state significance. In some instances, some locally significant sites and borderline sites have been included. There is much value judgment involved in selection, but the primary purpose of an inventory is to provide a fairly comprehensive (but not all-inclusive) list from which to choose. This inventory will serve as a "consensus list" for consideration for National Register listing and can well serve as a basic first step in the direction of a coherent management plan: the Montana Historic Preservation Plan.

Mr. Woodgerd initiated the work leading to an inventory in 1967, with the extensive circulation of requests through various historical groups and community service groups, which sought to obtain data on sites considered significant by their members. The net yield of this effort was not high, with a total of some three dozen replies, representing actually about fifty sites. The number and nature of the replies and of the sites selected by the responding parties points out several important facts relevant to a historic sites program for Montana: first, that many of Montana's present population are themselves, or are the immediate decendants of fairly recent immigrants from other regions, without deep historical roots in their communities of residence. Many of the state's sizeable communities are of fairly recent origin, founded upon recent and specialized developments in the state's economy. Even in the older settled portions of the state, there is evidence that economic change itself has been the most constant historical factor. A result of the economic change following settlement has been the gradual obliteration of buildings and districts, breaking down ties with the physical past. It seems all the more important then, that this inventory be considered as the beginning of a process of selecting and preserving those sites and buildings which do provide meaningful links with our historic heritage. Second, and resultant to some degree from the first, is the fact that most local attention has been focused on fairly recent history, and upon the directly visible and unique structures surviving, rather than upon a broad perspective view of community history in its larger context.

There are approximately 310 sites included in the following inventory. There are heavy concentrations of historic places in southeastern Montana, north-central Montana, and

southwestern Montana, and a scattering of sites throughout the rest of the state. The southwestern part of Montana is rich with old mining areas and ghost towns. Old trading posts and related sites are a primary attraction in the north-central and southeastern parts of the state; and also in the southeastern area many military and Indian war-related sites are found. The Helena area has a preponderance of historic buildings which are of prime architectural significance.

Montana has many historic sites related to the American Indian (Aboriginal, Historic); many are Indian agencies and other related sites. There are also many sites related to commerce: the fur trade posts, towns to supply the mining camps, the pioneer river trade centers and trails of commerce. Architectural sites are well represented, many still worth preserving. The industry category is well represented with mining towns prevailing, although many are deteriorating rapidly from weather and vandalism. Also very prevalent are military sites reflecting the Indian wars of the late 1800's. One final theme well represented is transportation with many and sundry related sites.

This listing includes major historic sites in the state which are of national and state significance, and in some instances of local significance. It is comprehensive, but as was mentioned, never really complete or all-inclusive.

The categorizing of sites is a value judgment. No two historians would necessarily be in complete agreement on placement of certain sites and events in specific categories. In the future, more research on individual sites will undoubtedly alter the thematic listing of those sites.

HISTORIC SITES COMPENDIUM

COUNTY LIST

*Sites listed on National Register of Historic Places

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

Argenta Historic District
*Bannack Historic District
Beaverhead County Courthouse
*Big Hole National Battlefield
Camp Fortunate
Elkhorn-Cooledge Historic District
Glendale Historic District
*Lemhi Pass
Methodist Church, Bannack
School and Masonic Temple, Bannack
Vanderburgh Site

BIG HORN COUNTY

Big Horn Canyon (also in Carbon County)
Bozeman Trail (also in other counties)
*Chief Plenty Coups Memorial
Crook's Fight on the Rosebud
Crow Agency III
*Custer Battlefield National Monument
Far West Island
Fort Custer
Fort (C. F.) Smith
Fox, Livingston & Co. Post
Hayfield Fight
James (Will) Ranch
Pryor Mountains Archaeological Districts
St. Xavier Mission
Slim Kobold Buffalo Jump
Superintendent's Lodge, Custer Battlefield
Sword Bearer Incident
Yellowstone Expedition Fights

BLAINE COUNTY

*Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw
Cow Island Landing
Fort Belknap Agency I
Fort Belknap Agency II
Fort Browning Agency
Ilges' Fight
Keaster Site
Snake Butte

BROADWATER COUNTY

Confederate Gulch Historic District
Rankin (Representative Jeanette) Ranch

CARBON COUNTY

Black and White Trail
Bridger Trail (also in other counties)
Joliet-Fromberg Stage Route
Meeteetse Trail (also in other counties)

CARTER COUNTY

Mill Iron Ranch

CASCADE COUNTY

Black Eagle Dam
Blackfoot Agency I
Blackfoot-Crow Battle on Sun River
Ford (Robert S.) Ranch
Fort Shaw
*Great Falls Portage
Howard (Joseph K.) House
*Russell (Charles M.) House and Studio
St. Peter's Mission
Seltzer (O. J.) House
Ulm Pishkun

CHOUTEAU COUNTY

Baker (I. G.) Company Building
Baker (I. G.) Home, Fort Benton
Chouteau House, Fort Benton
Citadel Rock
Coal Banks Landing
Culbertson House, Fort Benton
Dunes Site
Fisk Overland Trail
Flathead-Blackfoot 1846 Negotiation Site
*Fort Benton
Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road
Fort Benton-Helena Road
Fort Campbell
Fort (F. A.) Chardon
Fort Cotton
Fort LaBarge
Fort Lewis

Fort McKenzie
Fort Piegan
Hole-in-the-Wall
Mullan Road
Ophir Massacre Site
Pablo Rapids
Steamboat Rock
Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site
Whoop-Up Trail

CUSTER COUNTY

Buffalo Rapids
Cole's Skirmish of September 4, 1865
Cole's Fight of September 5, 1865
Fort Keogh
Miles City Historic District
Miles's Residence, Miles City
Seventh Cavalry Fights of August 4 and 11, 1873
Tongue River Cantonment

DANIELS COUNTY

Scobey

DAWSON COUNTY

Camp Canby
*Hagen Site
Stanley's Stockade

DEER LODGE COUNTY

Georgetown-Southern Cross Historic District
Marcus Daly Hotel

FALLON COUNTY

(No sites presently)

FERGUS COUNTY

Camp Cooke
Carroll
Carroll-Helena Trail (also in other counties)
Claggett Post Office and Store

C. M. Russell National Wildlife Range
Davis-Hauser-Stuart Ranch
Fort Claggett
Fort Maginnis
Garneill
Judith Mountains Historic District
N-Bar Ranch
Reed's Fort and Post Office

FLATHEAD COUNTY

Demersville
Howse's Post
Linderman (Frank) House
Wheeler (Senator Burton K.) Home

GALLATIN COUNTY

City Hall and Opera House, Bozeman
Crows and Colter battle Blackfeet
Fort Ellis
Gallatin City
Henry's Fort
King Site
*Madison Buffalo Jump
*Three Forks of the Missouri

GARFIELD COUNTY

Fort Musselshell

GLACIER COUNTY

Billy Big Spring
Blackfoot Agency III
Blackfoot Agency IV
Boarding School Bison Drive Site
*Camp Disappointment
Holy Family Mission

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

(No sites presently)

GRANITE COUNTY

Bearmouth
Garnet Historic District (also in Missoula County)

Granite Historic District
Miners Union Hall, Granite
New Chicago
Superintendent's House, Granite

HILL COUNTY

Fort Assiniboine
Rocky Boy Agency
Wapa Chugn Buffalo Jump

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Brooke's Log Stage Station
Child (W. C.) Ranch
Elkhorn Historic District
Fraternity Hall, Elkhorn
MacHaffie Site
Montana City Historic District
Whitehall Stage Station
Wickes Historic District

JUDITH BASIN COUNTY

Yogo

LAKE COUNTY

Fort Connah
National Bison Range (also in Sanders County)
St. Ignatius Mission

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY

Ashby-Carter Residence
Benton Avenue Cemetery, Helena
Broadwater Hotel and Spa, Helena
Capitol, The, Helena
*Former Executive Mansion
Fort (W. H.) Harrison
Gates of the Mountains
Hauser (S. T.) Residence
Helena Historic District
*Kluge House
Kohrs (Conrad) Residence
Lewis and Clark County Courthouse
Marysville Historic District
Montana Historical Society

Neill (J. S. M.) Residence
Old Firetower
Power (T. C.) Mansion
St. Helena Cathedral
Second Masonic Temple, Helena
Seligman (A. J.) Residence
U. S. Assay Office in Helena
Walsh (Senator T. J.) House

LIBERTY COUNTY

Galata Site

LINCOLN COUNTY

Kootenai Post I
Kootenai Post II

McCONE COUNTY

Baldwin's Fight on the Redwater
Fort Peck Dam

MADISON COUNTY

*Beaverhead Rock
Content Corner in Virginia City
Laurin
Madison County Courthouse
Montana-Utah Trails (also in another county)
Nevada City Historic District
Pony
Robber's Roost
Sanders (Colonel W. F.) Residence
Summit-Union City Historic District
*Virginia City Historic District

MEAGHER COUNTY

Castle Historic District
Castle, The
Copperopolis
Fort Howie
*Fort Logan and Blockhouse

MINERAL COUNTY

Cedar Creek Historic District
Pardee-Keystone Historic District
Savenac Tree Nursery
Silver City Historic District

MISSOULA COUNTY

Council Grove
Forest Fire Laboratory
Fort Missoula
Hell Gate
*Lolo Trail
Paxson (E. S.) House
Smokejumpers Site
*Traveler's Rest

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY

(No sites presently)

PARK COUNTY

Benson's Landing
Camp (Ida) Thoroughman
Carbella Site
Cooke City
Crow Agency I
Emigrant Buffalo Jumps
Emigrant Gulch Historic District
Hunter's Hot Springs
Mill Creek
Rigler Bluffs

PETROLEUM COUNTY

Kerchival-Musselshell City Historic District

PHILLIPS COUNTY

Fort Andrew
Fort Hawley
Landusky
Lookout Cave
St. Paul's Mission
Zortman Historic District

PONDERA COUNTY

Robare
*Two Medicine Fight Site

POWDER RIVER COUNTY

Cole's Fight of September 8, 1865
Cole's Fight of September 10, 1865
Powers-Yonkee Site
Reynolds' Fight on the Powder River

POWELL COUNTY

Blackfoot City
Emery
Gold Creek Historic District
*Grant-Kohrs Ranch
Pioneer Historic District

PRAIRIE COUNTY

DeSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site
Miles's Fight with Sitting Bull
Terry's Supply Camp

RAVALLI COUNTY

Alta Ranger Station
Cantonment Stevens
*Canyon Creek Laboratory
Daly's Bitterroot Farm
*Fort Owen
Medicine Tree
Ross's Hole
*St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy

RICHLAND COUNTY

Brazeau Houses
Fort Gilbert
O'Brien's Stage Station

ROOSEVELT COUNTY

Disaster Bend
Fort Jackson

Fort Kipp
*Fort Peck Agency
Fort Poplar
Fort Stewart
*Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

ROSEBUD COUNTY

Baldwin's Fight (March 9, 1880)
Camp Merritt
Fort Alexander
Fort Sarpy I
Headchief-Youngmule Fight
Lame Deer Fight
Miles's Fight on the Tongue River
St. Labre Mission
Tongue River Agency
Fort Van Buren

SANDERS COUNTY

Flathead, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille Agency
Salish House I
Salish House II

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Plentywood

SILVER BOW COUNTY

*Butte Historic District
*Clark (W. A.) Mansion
Columbia Gardens
Fez Club in Butte
Highland City-Red Mountain Historic District
World Museum of Mining/Orphan Girl Mine

STILLWATER COUNTY

Clark's Dugouts Construction Site
Crow Agency II
Keogh Buffalo Jump
Nye City

SWEET GRASS COUNTY

Thomas Party Massacre

TETON COUNTY

Blackfoot Agency II
Choteau Buffalo Jump
Guthrie, Jr. (A. B.) Home
Priest Butte

TOOLE COUNTY

Baker's Massacre on the Marias
Fort Conrad
Gold Butte

TREASURE COUNTY

Big Horn Post
Fort Cass
Fort Manuel Lisa
Fort Pease
Fort Sarpy II

VALLEY COUNTY

Fort Charles
Fort Dauphin
Fort Galpin
Old Fort Peck Agency and Trading Post

WHEATLAND COUNTY

(No sites presently)

WIBAUX COUNTY

W-Bar Ranch
Wibaux (Pierre) Home

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

Baker's Fight on the Yellowstone
Billings Bison Jump
Canyon Creek Fight
Coulson
Coulson 'Boot Hill'
Jones and Immel Ambush Site
Junction City
Kelly (Luther) Gravesite
Parmely-Billings Library

*Pictograph Cave
*Pompey's Pillar
Seventh Cavalry Fights on the Yellowstone
Smallpox Epidemic (1837) Sites
Terry's Landing
Yellowstone County Fairgrounds Auditorium

THEMATIC LIST

*Sites listed on National Register of Historic Places
Numbers refer to site locations on maps

ABORIGINAL, PREHISTORIC

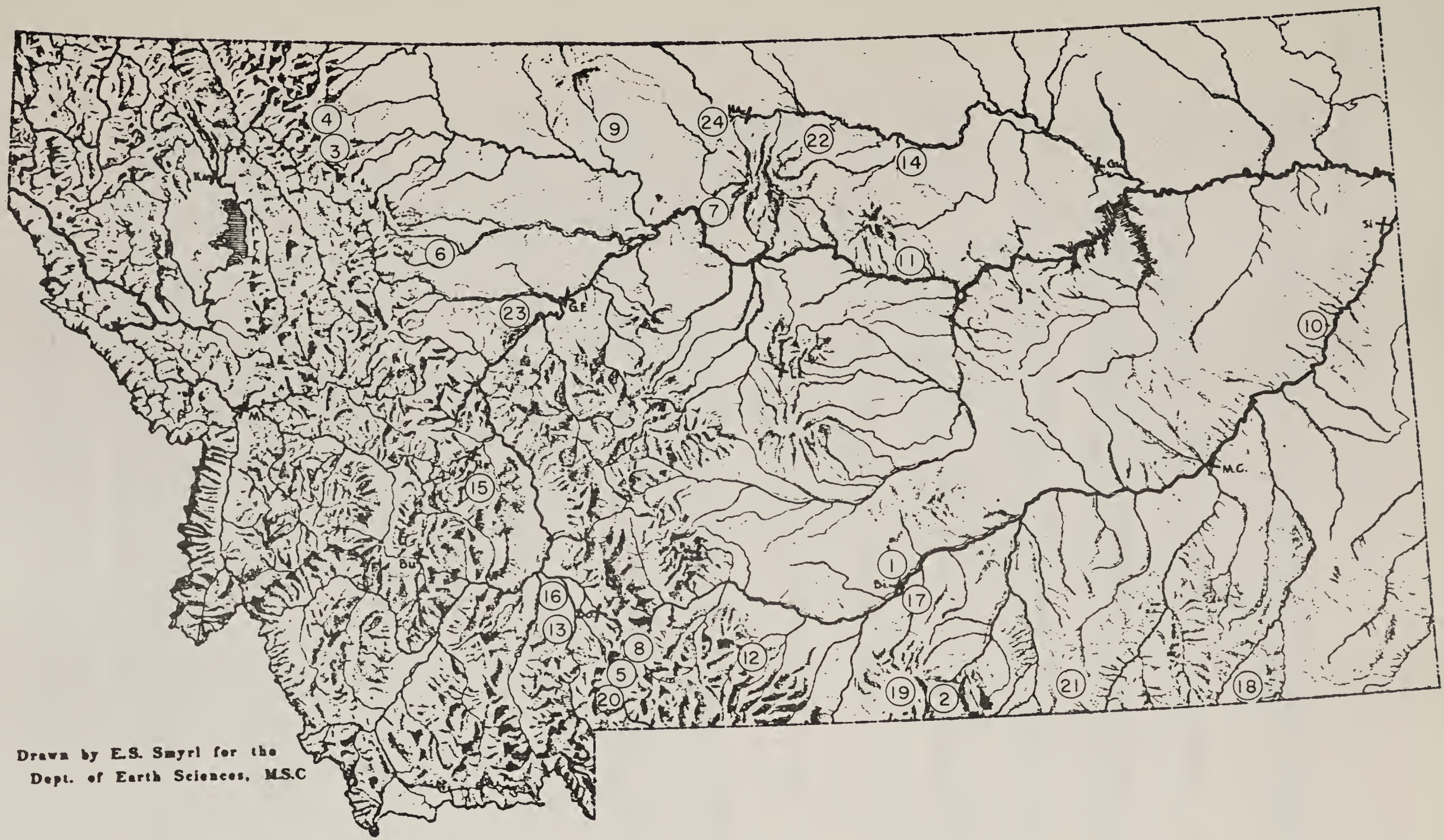
Early Prehistoric Period (ca. 13000 to 5000 B. C.)
Middle Prehistoric Period (ca. 5000 B. C. to A. D. 500)
Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A. D. 500 to A. D. 1800)

Pictograph Cave

1 Billings Bison Jump. Near Billings, Yellowstone County, middle to late prehistoric period. Buffalo kill site.

2 Big Horn Canyon. South of Billings, Carbon, Big Horn Counties , early prehistoric period. Agate basin point site.

3 Billy Big Spring. Near Browning, Glacier County, middle prehistoric period. Oxbow point site.



ABORIGINAL, PREHISTORIC

ABORIGINAL, PREHISTORIC (continued)

4 Boarding School Bison Drive Site. Near Browning, Glacier County, middle to late prehistoric period. Buffalo kill site.

5 Carbella Site. Near Miner, Park County, middle prehistoric period. Many series points.

6 Choteau Buffalo Jump. Near Choteau, Teton County, middle to late prehistoric period. Buffalo kill site.

7 Dunes Site. Near Virgelle, Chouteau County, early prehistoric period. Hell gap point site.

8 Emigrant Buffalo Jumps, 24PA308 and 24PA309. Near Emigrant, Park County, middle to late prehistoric period. Buffalo kill site.

9 Galata Site. Near Chester, Liberty County, late prehistoric period. Ceramics.

10 *Hagen Site. Near Glendive, Dawson County, 1600. Prehistoric earth lodge village.

11 Keaster Site. Near Malta, Phillips County, middle prehistoric period. Artifacts.

12 Keogh Buffalo Jump. Southwest of Absarokee, Stillwater County, middle to late prehistoric period. Buffalo kill site.

13 King Site. Near Bozeman, Gallatin County, early to late prehistoric period. Artifacts, points.

14 Lookout Cave. Near Malta, Phillips County, late prehistoric period. Pictograph-petroglyph site.

15 MacHaffie Site. Near Montana City, Jefferson County, early prehistoric period. Hunting site of early period Indians, Folsom points.

16 *Madison Buffalo Jump. Near Logan, Gallatin County, middle to late prehistoric period. Important buffalo kill site.

17 *Pictograph Cave. Near Billings, Yellowstone County, c.2000 B.C. Key prehistoric occupation site of middle to late prehistoric period, pictographs.

18 Powers-Yonkee Site. Near Broadus, Powder River County, middle prehistoric period. Bison trap site.

ABORIGINAL, PREHISTORIC (continued)

19 Pryor Mountains Archaeological Districts. Near Warren, Big Horn County, et.al., middle to late prehistoric period. Prehistoric sites.

20 Rigler Bluffs. Near Miner, Park County, middle prehistoric period ca. 3000 B.C. Village site.

21 Slim Kobold Buffalo Jump. Near Kirby, Big Horn County, middle to late prehistoric period. Buffalo kill site.

22 Snake Butte. Near Havre, Blaine County, late prehistoric period. Pictograph-petroglyph site.

23 Ulm Pishkun. Near Ulm, Cascade County, c. 900 A.D. Extensive buffalo kill site.

24 Wapa Chugn Buffalo Jump. Near Havre, Hill County, middle to late prehistoric period. Buffalo kill site.

ABORIGINAL, HISTORIC

Madison Buffalo Jump

ABORIGINAL, HISTORIC (continued)

1 *Beaverhead Rock. Southwest of Twin Bridges, Madison County, August 8, 1805. Landmark on Lewis and Clark expedition.

2 Billings Bison Jump. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

3 Blackfoot Agency I. Near Sun River, Cascade County, 1858-1869. First attempt to teach Blackfeet farming.

4 Blackfoot Agency II. Near Choteau, Teton County, 1869-1874. Agency during ending of hostilities.

5 Blackfoot Agency III. Southeast of Browning, Glacier County, 1874-1895. Agency during acculturation.

6 Blackfoot Agency IV. Browning, Glacier County, 1895-present. Museum of the Plains Indian interpretive center and crafts outlet.

7 Blackfoot-Crow Battle on Sun River. Near Sun River, Cascade County, 1836. Montana's greatest Indian vs. Indian battle.

8 Boarding School Bison Drive Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

9 Bozeman Trail. Bridger's Ferry, Wyoming to Bozeman; Big Horn County, et. al., 1864-1890s. Emigrant route.

10 Camp Merritt. Near Lame Deer, Rosebud County, 1884. Post for preventing Indian outbreaks in closing years of Indian wars.

11 *Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw. South of Chinook, Blaine County, September 30, 1877. Surrender of Chief Joseph and Nez Perce.

12 *Chief Plenty Coups Memorial. Near Pryor, Big Horn County, 1848. Home of the great Crow leader.

13 Choteau Buffalo Jump. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

14 Council Grove. Near Missoula, Missoula County, 1855. Stevens' treaty with Flathead, Kutenai, and Pend d'Oreille tribes.

15 Crow Agency I. Near Springdale, Park County, 1869-1876. First Crow agency.

16 Crow Agency II. Near Columbus, Stillwater County, 1876-1884. Recruiting and trade center.

ABORIGINAL, HISTORIC (continued)

17 Crow Agency III. At Crow Agency, Big Horn County, 1884-present. Acculturation and trade agency.

18 Crows and Colter battle Blackfeet. Near Three Forks, Gallatin County, 1808. Influenced Indian-white relations.

19 DeSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. Near Terry, Prairie County, June, 1868. Important treaty with northern Sioux tribes.

20 Emigrant Buffalo Jumps. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

21 Flathead-Blackfoot 1846 Negotiation Site. At mouth of Judith River, Chouteau County, 1846. Mediated by DeSmet.

22 Flathead, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille Agency. At Dixon, Sanders County, 1872-present. Primary agency for these tribes.

23 Fort Assiniboine. Near Havre, Hill County, 1879-1911. Milk River army patrol base and training post.

24 Fort Belknap Agency I. Near Chinook, Blaine County, 1876-1888. Agency for Atsina tribe.

25 Fort Belknap Agency II. Near Harlem, Blaine County, 1888-present. Acculturation center for Atsina tribe.

26 Fort Browning Agency. Near Dodson, Blaine County, prior to 1876. First agency for Atsinas; predecessor to Belknap.

27 Fort Custer. Near Hardin, Big Horn County, 1876. Major army post to control Crow, Cheyenne and Sioux.

28 *Fort Owen. Near Stevensville, Ravalli County, 1850. Montana's oldest settlement; first cattle herd, irrigation, school. (HABS)

29 Fort Pease. West of Myers, Treasure County, 1875. First post to reoccupy Yellowstone/Big Horn River area since 1860.

30 *Fort Peck Agency. At Poplar, Roosevelt County, 1877 to present. Sioux-Assiniboine reservation and army post.

31 Fort (C. F.) Smith. Near Fort Smith, Big Horn County, 1866. Bozeman Trail fort and Crow trading center.

ABORIGINAL, HISTORIC

ABORIGINAL, HISTORIC (continued)

32 Galata Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric)

33 Hagen Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric)

34 Hayfield Fight. Near Fort Smith, Big Horn County, August 1, 1867. Ended Indian menace along Bozeman Trail.

35 Headchief-Youngmule Fight. Near Tongue River Agency, Rosebud County, September, 1890. Young warriors reaction during acculturation.

36 Holy Family Mission. Near Browning, Glacier County, 1877. First Roman Catholic mission on Blackfoot reservation.

37 Keogh Buffalo Jump. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

38 Lame Deer Fight. Near Lame Deer, Rosebud County, May 7, 1877. Minor skirmish; led to surrender of most Minniconjou Sioux.

39 *Lolo Trail. Missoula to Weippe, Idaho; Missoula County, et.al., 1805. Nez Perce buffalo trail; Lewis and Clark expedition route.

40 Lookout Cave. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric)

41 Madison Buffalo Jump. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

42 Medicine Tree. Near Sula, Ravalli County, 1800s. Site of well known Indian legend.

43 Old Fort Peck Agency and Trading Post. Near Fort Peck, Valley County, 1867. Important trading post; preceded Fort Peck Agency.

44 Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

45 Pryor Mountains Archaeological Districts. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

46 Reynolds' Fight on the Powder River. Near Moorhead, Powder River County, March 17, 1876. Opening battle of Indian war of 1876-77.

47 Rocky Boy Agency. Near Havre, Hill County, 1910-present. Reservation for Plains-Chippewa, Cree, and some Assiniboine Indians.

ABORIGINAL, HISTORIC (continued)

48 St. Ignatius Mission. St. Ignatius, Lake County, 1854. Oldest continuously occupied mission in Montana.

49 St. Labre Mission. Ashland, Rosebud County, 1887. Mission established for Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

50 *St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. Stevensville, Ravalli County, 1841. First Catholic mission in the Northwest. (HABS)

51 St. Paul's Mission. Near Hays, Phillips County, 1886. Mission for the Atsina Indians.

52 St. Peter's Mission. West of Cascade, Cascade County, 1861. Mission for the Blackfeet Indians.

53 St. Xavier Mission. St. Xavier, Big Horn County, 1886. Mission for the Crow Indians.

54 Slim Kobold Buffalo Jump. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

55 Smallpox Epidemic (1837) Sites. Near Billings, Yellowstone County, 1837. Sacrificial and burial sites of Crow smallpox victims.

56 Snake Butte. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

57 Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site. Near mouth of Judith River, Chouteau County, 1855. Treaty with Blackfoot, Atsina, Flathead, Kutenai and Pend d'Oreille tribes.

58 Sword Bearer Incident. Crow Agency, Big Horn County, November 5, 1887. Young Crow protestor killed; acculturation period.

59 Thomas Party Massacre. East of Greycliff, Sweet Grass County, 1866. Site of Indian attack on pioneers.

60 Tongue River Agency. Lame Deer, Rosebud County, 1884-present. First and only agency for Northern Cheyennes.

61 *Two Medicine Fight Site. Southeast of Browning, Pondera County, July 26 and 27, 1806. Encounter of Lewis' party with Blackfoot Indians.

62 Ulm Pishkun. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

63 Wapa Chugn Buffalo Jump. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

AGRICULTURE

Wibaux Ranch: Stone Barn

1 Blackfoot Agency I. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

2 Chief Plenty Coups Memorial. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

3 Child (W. C.) Ranch. Near East Helena, Jefferson County, 1888. Early ranching and ranch architecture. (HABS)

4 Davis-Hauser-Stuart Ranch. Near Lewistown, Fergus County, late 1800s. One of the largest Montana cattle spreads; established by Granville Stuart.

5 Ford (Robert S.) Ranch. Near Sun River, Cascade County, 1871. Pioneer ranch in Sun Valley.

6 Fort Owen. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

7 *Grant-Kohrs Ranch. Near Deer Lodge, Powell County, 1853. Early 'cattle kings' and founders of cattle ranching in Montana.

AGRICULTURE (continued)

8 Miles City Historic District. Miles City, Custer County, late 1800s. 'Cow capital' of Montana; active cattle town in heart of range country.

9 Mill Iron Ranch. Near Mill Iron, Carter County, 1885. Early eastern open range ranch and buildings.

10 N-Bar Ranch. Near Grassrange, Fergus County, 1880s. Large active ranch in continuous operation since early range days.

11 Scobey. Scobey, Daniels County, ca. 1910. Site of restored pioneer homesteader town of early 1900s.

12 W-Bar Ranch. Near Wibaux, Wibaux County, 1883. Wibaux's ranch; one of largest ranches in United States in 1890s.

13 Wibaux (Pierre) Home. Wibaux, Wibaux County, 1870s. Pioneer cattleman's home in eastern Montana.

ARCHITECTURE

W. A. Clark Mansion in Butte

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE (continued)

1 Ashby-Carter Residence. 642 Dearborn, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, 1885. Early Helena financier's home. (HABS)

2 Baker (I. G.) Company Building. Main and 16th Street, Fort Benton; Chouteau County, 1875. Early trading firm headquarters.

3 Beaverhead County Courthouse. Bannack, Beaverhead County, 1876. County seat until 1881. (HABS)

4 Broadwater Hotel and Spa, Helena. West of Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1890s. Built by C. A. Broadwater, important Helena businessman.

5 Brooke's Log Stage Station. Whitehall, Jefferson County, 1860-1880. Frontier architecture.

6 Capitol, The, Helena. North Montana Avenue, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, 1899. Grecian-Ionic design; Capitol since 1875.

7 Castle, The. White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, 1892. Unique central Montana mansion.

8 Child (W. C.) Ranch. (See 'Agriculture')

9 City Hall and Opera House. East Main Street, Bozeman; Gallatin County, 1887-1890. Early prominent three-story civic center and opera house. (HABS)

10 *Clark (W. A.) Mansion at Butte. 219 West Granite, Butte; Silver Bow County, 1884. "Copper King" Mansion.

11 Content Corner in Virginia City. Virginia City, Madison County, 1865. First Territorial offices. (HABS)

12 Fez Club in Butte. Butte, Silver Bow County, 1890s. Home of W. A. Clark's son.

13 *Former Executive Mansion. 6th Street and Ewing, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, 1884. Home of Montana's governors until 1959. (HABS)

14 *Fort Logan and Blockhouse. Near White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, 1869. Army post to protect mining areas. (HABS)

15 Fort Missoula and Buildings. Near Missoula, Missoula County, 1877-present. Important large unit training fort. (HABS)

ARCHITECTURE (continued)

16 Fort Owen. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

17 Fraternity Hall at Elkhorn. Elkhorn, Jefferson County, 1880s. Unusual frontier design. (HABS)

18 Hauser (Samuel T.) Residence. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1855. Home of territorial governor. (HABS)

19 *Kluge House. 540 West Main, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, 1880s. Rare example of "Fachwerkbau" architecture. (HABS)

20 Kohrs (Conrad) Residence. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1900. Home of early cattle king. (HABS)

21 Lewis and Clark County Courthouse. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1885. Norman Romanesque architecture; government offices. (HABS)

22 Madison County Courthouse. Virginia City, Madison County, 1876. Designed by O. B. Olds. (HABS)

23 Marcus Daly Hotel. Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, 1888. 'Copper baron' hotel. (HABS)

24 Methodist Church, Bannack. Bannack, Beaverhead County, 1860s. 'Carpenter Gothic' frontier church. (HABS)

25 Miles's Residence, Miles City. At Fort Keogh near Miles City, Custer County, 1877. Personal residence of General Nelson A. Miles in 1877. (HABS)

26 Mill Iron Ranch. (See 'Agriculture')

27 Miners Union Hall, Granite. Granite, Granite County, 1890. Fashionable pioneer architecture. (HABS)

28 Neill (J.S.M.) Residence. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1888. Home of former newspaper owner and publisher. (HABS)

29 O'Brien's Stage Station. Near Sidney, Richland County, 1880s. Pioneer stage station.

30 Old Firetower. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1864. One of few remaining fire watch towers.

31 Power (T. C.) Mansion. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1891. Richardsonian Romanesque architecture; home of important early merchant. (HABS)

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE (continued)

32 Robber's Roost. Near Laurin, Madison County, 1864. Typical log stage station; outlaw hangout.

33 St. Helena Cathedral. South Lawrence Street, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, 1914. Designed after Votive Cathedral in Vienna.

34 St. Ignatius Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

35 St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

36 Sanders (Colonel W. F.) Residence. Virginia City, Madison County, 1867. Neoclassic style; Sanders was a prominent politician. (HABS)

37 School and Masonic Temple, Bannack. Bannack, Beaverhead County, 1874. Early school building (frame). (HABS)

38 Second Masonic Temple, Helena. Broadway and Jackson, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, 1884. Early brick building. (HABS)

39 Seligman (A. J.) Residence. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1886. Home of important early Montana financier. (HABS)

40 Superintendent's House, Granite. Granite, Granite County, 1888. Superintendent Thomas Weir's home in this silver mining town. (HABS)

41 Superintendent's Lodge, Custer Battlefield. Near Hardin, Big Horn County, 1894. Early two-story stone building. (HABS)

42 U. S. Assay Office in Helena. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1876. Brick building was designed by A. B. Mullet (Treasury Department architect). (HABS)

43 Whitehall Stage Station. Near Whitehall, Jefferson County, 1864. Typical log stage station.

44 Yellowstone County Fairgrounds Auditorium. Billings, Yellowstone County, 1916. Largest roofed structure in Montana in 1916.

ART

1 Paxson (E. S.) House. 611 Stephens, Missoula; Missoula County, ca. 1910. Prior home of well known Montana artist.

C. M. Russell Studio

2 *Russell (Charles M.) House and Studio. Fourth Avenue North, Great Falls; Cascade County, 1900. Home and studio of famous western artist and sculptor.

3 Seltzer (O. J.) House. 2715 Central, Great Falls; Cascade County, ca. 1930. Prior home of well known Montana artist.

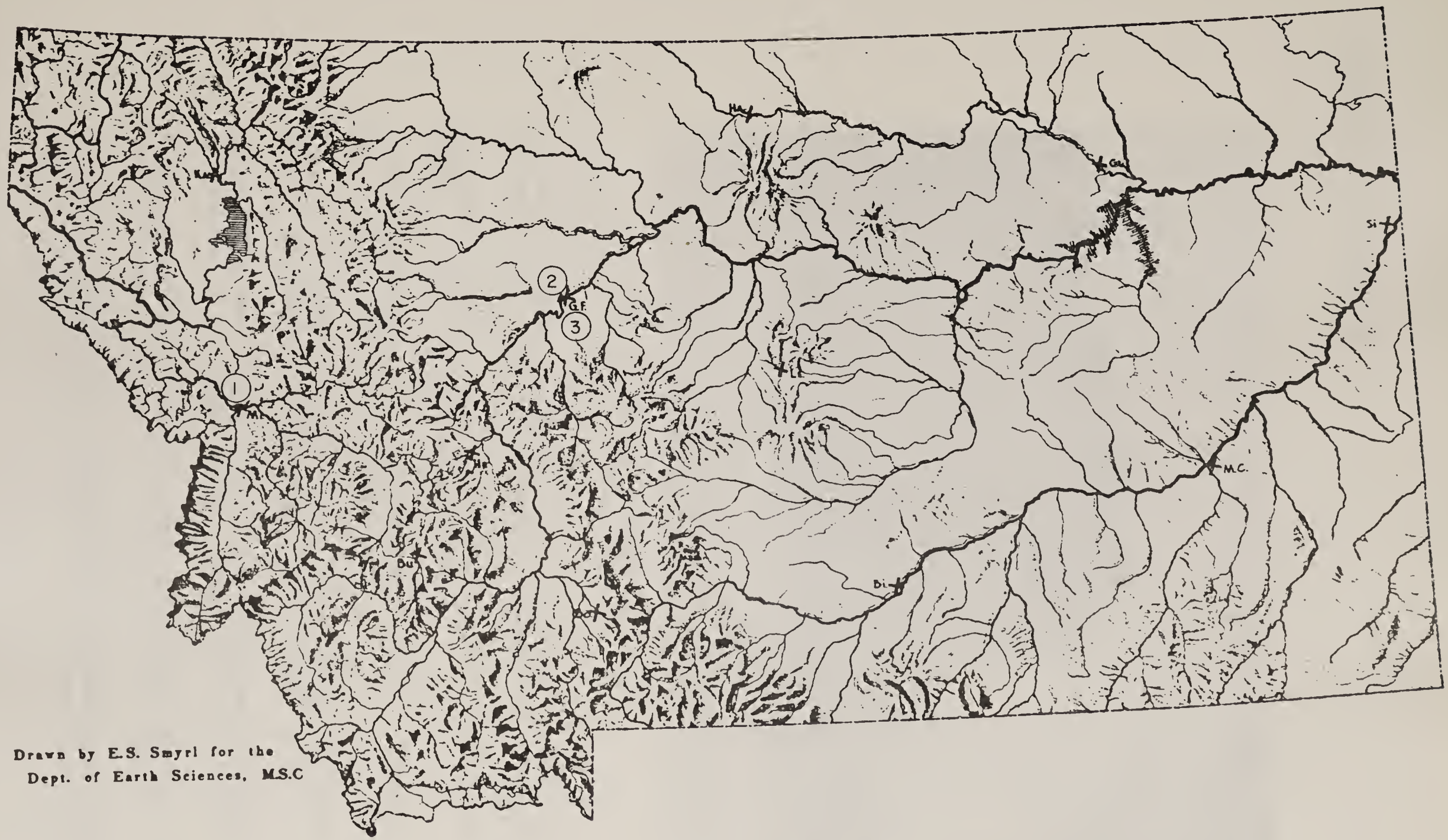
COMMERCE

1 Baker (I. G.) Company Building. (See 'Architecture')

2 Baker (I. G.) Home. Fort Benton, Chouteau County, late 1800s. Home of well known trade merchant.

3 Bearmouth. Near Drummond, Granite County, 1865. Trading center for Garnet mining district.

4 Benton Avenue Cemetery. North Benton Avenue, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, 1875-1910. Territorial noteworthies.



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ART

I. G. Baker Building, Ft. Benton

5 Big Horn Post. At mouth of the Bighorn, Treasure County, 1824. Rocky Mountain rendezvous era post.

6 Brazeau Houses. South of Sidney, Richland County, 1820s. Very early trading post.

7 Buffalo Rapids. Near Miles City, Custer County, May, 1879. Steamboat disaster.

8 Carroll. East of Kipp State Park, Fergus County, 1868. Important commercial 'low-water' port.

9 Carroll-Helena Trail. Carroll to Helena; Fergus County, et.al., 1868-1876. Important freighting route.

10 Chouteau House. Fort Benton, Chouteau County, late 1800s. Home of Chouteau family of fur traders.

11 Claggett Post Office and Store. At mouth of Judith River, Fergus County, 1872. T. C. Power trading post.

COMMERCE (continued)

12 Coulson. Near Billings, Yellowstone County, 1878. Pre-railroad commerce town.

13 Cow Island Landing. West of Kipp State Park, Blaine County, 1860-1880. Seasonal Missouri River port.

14 Crow Agency II. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

15 Crow Agency III. (see 'Aboriginal, Historic')

16 Culbertson House. Fort Benton, Chouteau County, late 1800s. Home of frontier fur trader.

17 Demersville. Near Kalispell, Flathead County, 1887. Minor commerce town.

18 Fort Alexander. Near Forsyth, Rosebud County, 1842. American Fur Company post.

19 Fort Andrew. East of Kipp State Park, Phillips County, 1862. Minor American Fur Company post.

20 *Fort Benton. Front Street, Fort Benton; Chouteau County, 1859. Important fur trade and river steamer port.

21 Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road. Fort Benton to Confederate Gulch; Chouteau County, et.al., 1860+. Freight road to mining camps.

22 Fort Benton-Helena Road. Fort Benton to Helena; Chouteau County, et.al., 1860+. Important freight route to Helena.

23 Fort Campbell. Near Fort Benton, Chouteau County, 1846. Harvey, Primeau and Company post.

24 Fort Cass. Near Bighorn, Treasure County, 1832. American Fur Company post.

25 Fort (F. A.) Chardon. At mouth of Judith River, Chouteau County, 1843. American Fur Company post.

26 Fort Charles. Near Oswego, Valley County, 1861. Minor fur trading post.

27 Fort Claggett. At mouth of Judith River, Fergus County, 1870. T. C. Power trading post.

28 Fort Connah. Near Post Creek, Lake County, 1846. Last of Hudson's Bay Company trading posts in the United States.

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COMMERCE

COMMERCE (continued)

29 Fort Conrad. Near Shelby, Toole County, 1875. I. G. Baker trading post.

30 Fort Cotton. Near Carter, Chouteau County, 1842. Minor trading post.

31 Fort Dauphin. Near Nashua, Valley County, 1860. Trading post of Louis Dauphin.

32 Fort Galpin. Near Fort Peck, Valley County, 1862. Trading post of LaBarge, Harkness and Company.

33 Fort Gilbert. Near Fairview, Richland County, 1860s. Minor trading post.

34 Fort Hawley. East of Kipp State Park, Phillips County, 1866. Northwestern Fur Company trading post.

35 Fort Jackson. Near Poplar, Roosevelt County, 1833. Short-lived American Fur Company post.

36 Fort Kipp. Near Culbertson, Roosevelt County, 1860. Kipp post of short duration.

37 Fort LaBarge. Near Fort Benton, Chouteau County, 1862. Minor trading post.

38 Fort Lewis. Near Carter, Chouteau County, 1844-1846. Trading post established by Chardon.

39 Fort Manuel Lisa. At mouth of the Bighorn, Treasure County, 1807. Early Missouri Fur Company trading post; first of many on this site.

40 Fort McKenzie. Near Fort Benton, Chouteau County, 1832. Longest occupied American Fur Company post.

41 Fort Musselshell. At mouth of the Musselshell, Garfield County, 1860-1870. Minor trading post.

42 Fort Owen. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

43 Fort Pease. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

44 Fort Peck Agency. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

45 Fort Piegan. Northeast of Fort Benton, Chouteau County, 1831. First American Fur Company post in Blackfoot country.

COMMERCE (continued)

46 Fort Poplar. Near Poplar, Roosevelt County, 1861. Larpenteur trading post.

47 Fort Sarpy I. Near Cartersville, Rosebud County, 1850. American Fur Company post.

48 Fort Sarpy II. Near Sanders, Treasure County, 1857. Last American Fur Company post in Crow country.

49 Fort Stewart. Near Culbertson, Roosevelt County, 1855. Frost, Todd and Company trading post.

50 *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site. Fort Union, Roosevelt County, 1828. Principal Upper Missouri fur trade depot.

51 Fort Van Buren. Near Rosebud, Rosebud County, 1835. Trading post (American Fur Company); replaced Fort Cass.

52 Fox, Livingston, and Company Post. Near Crow Agency, Big Horn County, 1843. Minor trading post.

53 Gallatin City. Near Trident, Gallatin County, 1860s. Minor commerce town and temporary county seat.

54 Helena Historic District. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1864-present. Important gold district, commerce center, and state capital.

55 Hell Gate. Near Missoula, Missoula County, 1860. Early trading center on Mullan Road.

56 Henry's Fort. At Three Forks, Gallatin County, 1810. Early Missouri Fur Company trading post.

57 Howse's Post. Near Kalispell, Flathead County, 1810. Major Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

58 Jones and Immel Ambush Site. Near Billings, Yellowstone County, 1823. Effected fur trading on the Yellowstone.

59 Junction City. Near Custer, Yellowstone County, 1880s. Business and freight center.

60 Kerchival-Musselshell City Historic District. Near mouth of Musselshell River, Petroelum County, 1866. Minor commerce towns on the Missouri River.

61 Kootenai Post I. Near Libby, Lincoln County, 1808. Early North West Fur Company trading post.

COMMERCE (continued)

62 Kootenai Post II. Near Jennings, Lincoln County, 1811. One of the earliest trading posts in northwestern Montana.

63 Laurin. Near Sheridan, Madison County, 1863. Minor commerce town to serve Alder Gulch.

64 Meeteetse Trail. Red Lodge to Meeteetse, Wyoming; Carbon County, et.al., 1888. Local stage and freight route.

65 Montana-Utah Trails. Bannack and Virginia City to Corrine, Utah; Beaverhead and Madison counties, 1860s. Important freight route.

66 Mullan Road. Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla, Washington; Chouteau County, et.al., 1853. Military road resulting from Stevens 1853 railroad survey; primary emigrant and freight route.

67 Neill (J.S.M.) Residence. (See 'Architecture')

68 New Chicago. Near Drummond, Granite County, 1872. Minor commerce center on Mullan Road.

69 Old Fort Peck Agency. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

70 Ophir Massacre Site. Near Loma, Chouteau County, 1865. Attempt to build a rival port to Fort Benton.

71 Power (T. C.) Mansion. (See 'Architecture')

72 Reed's Fort and Post Office. Near Lewistown, Fergus County, 1874. Trading post on the Carroll Road.

73 Robare. Near Dupuyer, Pondera County, 1876-1900. Minor trading town.

74 Salish House I. Near Thompson Falls, Sanders County, 1809. Second North West Fur Company trading post in Montana.

75 Salish House II. Near Eddy, Sanders County, 1824. Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

76 Stanley's Stockade. Near Glendive, Dawson County, 1873. Advance depot for North Pacific Railroad Survey; base for Terry campaign.

77 Vanderburgh Site. Near Dillon, Beaverhead County, 1832. Blackfoot ambush on American Fur Company trappers.

COMMERCE (continued)

78 Whoop-Up Trail. Fort Benton to Canada; Chouteau County, et.al., 1870-1890. Major freight road into Canada.

COMMUNICATIONS

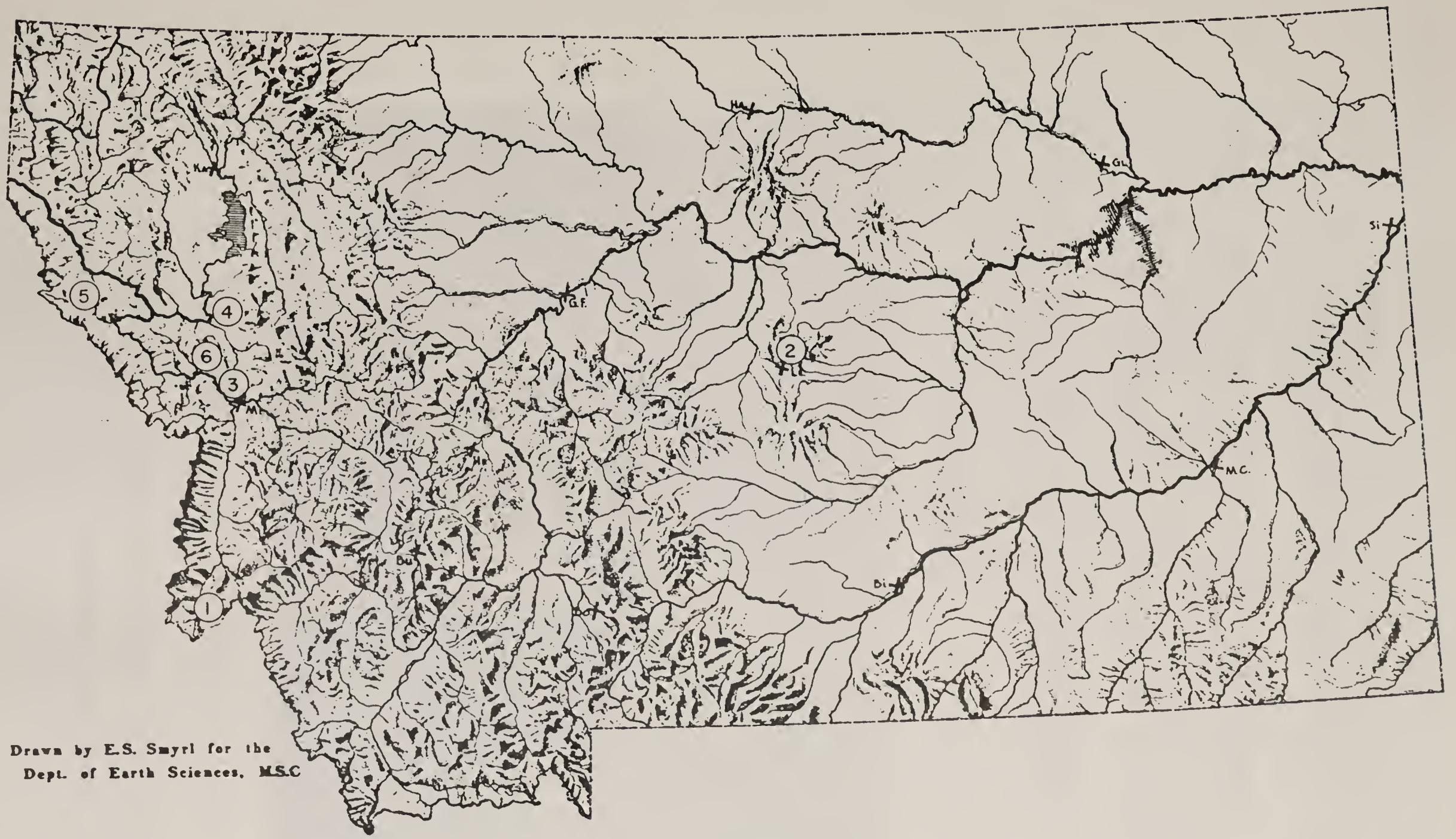
(none presently)

CONSERVATION

National Bison Range

1 Alta Ranger Station. Near Conner, Ravalli County, 1899. Site of first "Forest Reserve" ranger station in United States.

2 C. M. Russell National Wildlife Range. Headquarters at Lewistown, Fergus County, et.al., 1934. This jointly managed area with a great variety of wildlife is regarded as one of the largest, most primitive wildlife ranges in the United States.



CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION (continued)

3 Forest Fire Laboratory. Near Missoula, Missoula County, 1920s. One of three forest fire research labs in the United States; this new facility had origins in work done in early 1920s.

4 National Bison Range. Near Ravalli, Lake County, 1908. Created by T. Roosevelt to help preserve the bison.

5 Savenac Tree Nursery. Near DeBorgia, Mineral County, 1930s. Formerly, largest in United States for development of trees for reforestation.

6 Smokejumpers Site. Near Huson, Missoula County, 1940s. Site of early smokejumpers base of operations.

EDUCATION

Montana Historical Society

1 Blackfoot Agency III. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

2 Blackfoot Agency IV. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

EDUCATION (continued)

3 *Canyon Creek Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service. Hamilton, Ravalli County, 1921. Tick-borne diseases research.

4 Chief Plenty Coups Memorial. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

5 Crow Agency III. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

6 Fort Belknap Agency II. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

7 Fort Owen. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

8 Holy Family Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

9 Montana Historical Society. Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1865. State Historical society founded in 1865; one of the oldest in the West.

10 Parmely-Billings Library. Billings, Yellowstone County, 1899. Historical Library.

11 St. Ignatius Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

12 St. Labre Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

13 St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

14 St. Paul's Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

15 St. Peter's Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

16 St. Xavier Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

17 School and Masonic Temple at Bannack. (See 'Architecture')

18 Tongue River Agency. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

19 World Museum of Mining/Orphan Girl Mine. Butte, Silver Bow County, 1890s. Mining museum on site of Butte mine.

ENGINEERING

1 Black Eagle Dam. Great Falls, Cascade County, 1891. First important hydro-electric plant in Montana.

2 Fort Peck Dam. Near Glasgow, Valley and McCone Counties, 1933. Largest earthfill dam in the world.

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EDUCATION

Fort Peck Dam

INDUSTRY (PRIMARILY MINING)

1 Argenta Historic District. Near Dillon, Beaverhead County, 1864. First major silver lode and smelter in Montana.

2 *Bannack Historic District. Bannack, Beaverhead County, 1862. First gold discovery and Territorial capital.

3 Benton Avenue Cemetery. (See 'Commerce')

4 Blackfoot City. North of Avon, Powell County, 1860s. Minor gold mining area.

5 *Butte Historic District. Butte, Silver Bow County, 1876. Largest copper mining region; copper wars.

6 Castle Historic District. Castle, Meagher County, 1882. Early silver-lead mining area.

Butte

7 Cedar Creek Historic District. Southwest of Superior, Mineral County, 1869. Intense placer activity (gold).

8 Clark (W. A.) Mansion at Butte. (See 'Architecture')

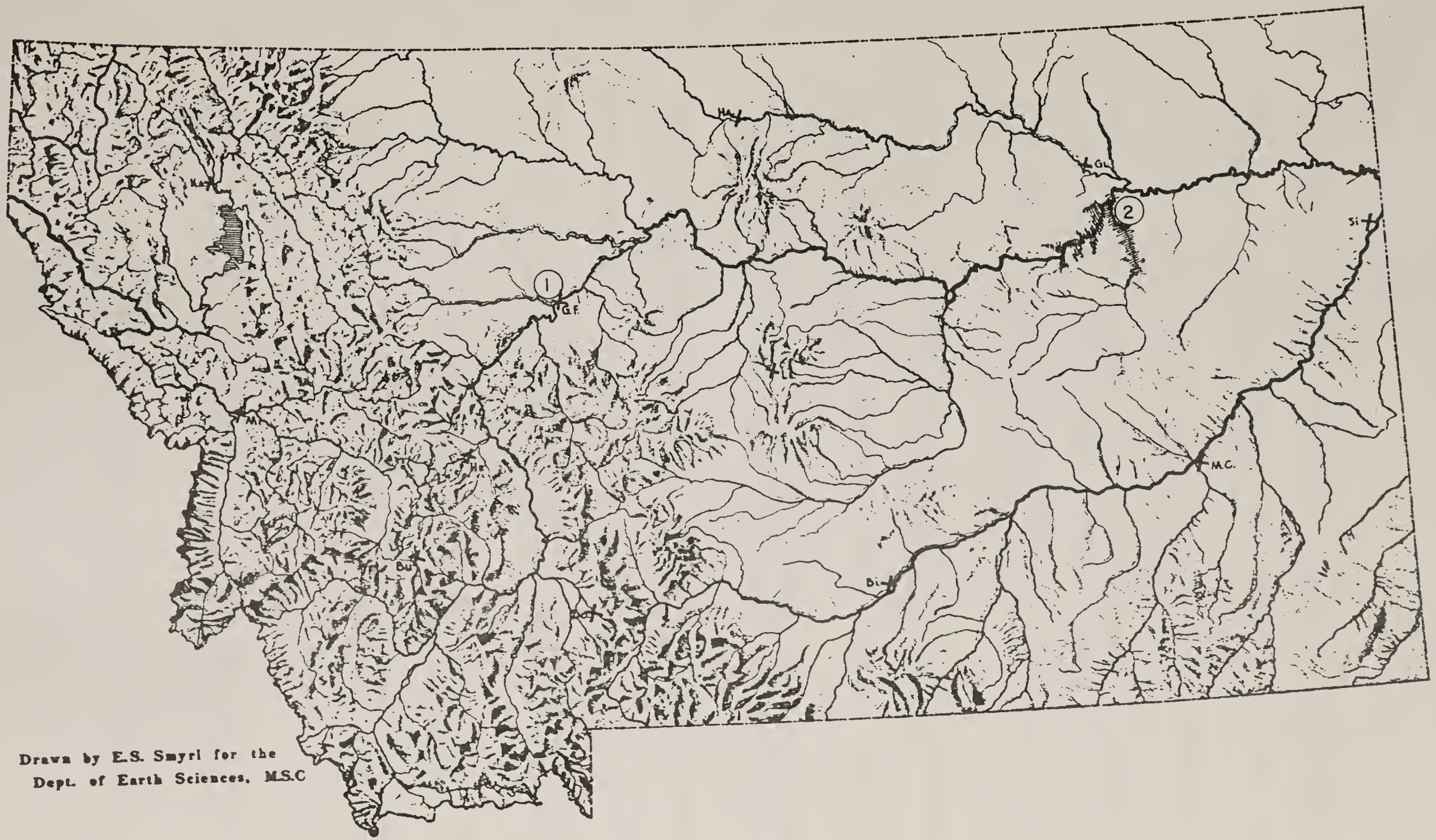
9 Confederate Gulch Historic District. East of Canyon Ferry, Broadwater County, 1864. Extremely rich placer district (gold).

10 Cooke City Historic District. Cooke City, Park County, 1876. Gold mining area.

11 Copperopolis. Near Checkerboard, Meagher County, 1866. Short-lived copper mining town.

12 Daly's Bitterroot Farm. Near Hamilton, Ravalli County, late 1800s. "Copper King" Daly's palatial country estate.

13 Elkhorn Historic District. Near Boulder, Jefferson County, 1880. Old rip-roaring mining town.



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ENGINEERING

INDUSTRY (continued)

14 Elkhorn-Cooledge Historic District. Near Dillon, Beaverhead County, 1873-1925. Recent mining area.

15 Emery. Near Deer Lodge, Powell County, 1890s. Long producing gold mining area.

16 Emigrant Gulch Historic District. Near Emigrant, Park County, 1864. Minor placer district.

17 Garnet Historic District. Near Drummond, Granite County, 1865. Minor gold mining area.

18 Georgetown-Southern Cross Historic District. Near Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, 1866. Minor gold mining area.

19 Glendale Historic District. Near Divide, Beaverhead County, 1870s. Lead and copper mining area.

20 Gold Butte. Near Whitlash, Toole County, 1885. Gold placer mining area.

21 Gold Creek Historic District. Near Garrison, Powell County, 1858. Montana's first gold discovery and nearby mining area.

22 Granite Historic District. Near Philipsburg, Granite County, 1872. Major silver producing area.

23 Helena Historic District. (See 'Commerce')

24 Highland City-Red Mountain Historic District. Near Butte, Silver Bow County, 1866. Rich, but short-lived gold producing area.

25 Judith Mountains Historic District. Near Lewistown, Fergus County, 1880s. Minor gold mining area.

26 Landusky Historic District. Near Zortman, Phillips County, 1880s. Minor gold producing area and outlaw hangout.

27 Marcus Daly Hotel. (See 'Architecture')

28 Marysville Historic District. Near Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1876-1894. Leading gold producer 1880 to 1894.

29 Miners Union Hall, Granite. (See 'Architecture')

INDUSTRY (continued)

30 Montana City Historic District. Near Helena, Jefferson County, 1862. Minor and short-lived gold producing area.

31 Nevada City Historic District. Near Alder, Madison County, 1860s. Gold mining area in Alder Gulch.

32 Nye City. Near Dean, Stillwater County, 1885. Short-lived gold, silver and copper producing area.

33 Pardee-Keystone Historic District. Near St. Regis, Mineral County, 1870s. Short-lived silver mining area.

34 Pioneer Historic District. Near Garrison, Powell County, 1860. Gold mining area.

35 Pony. Near Harrison, Madison County, 1875. Long producing gold mining district.

36 Silver City Historic District. Near Saltese, Mineral County, 1870s. Minor silver mining area.

37 Summit-Union City Historic District. Near Virginia City, Madison County, 1863. Minor gold producing district.

38 Superintendent's House, Granite. (See 'Architecture')

39 *Virginia City Historic District. Virginia City, Madison County, 1863. Very important gold discovery and Territorial capital.

40 Wickes Historic District. Near Jefferson City, Jefferson County, 1870s. Primarily a lead mining area.

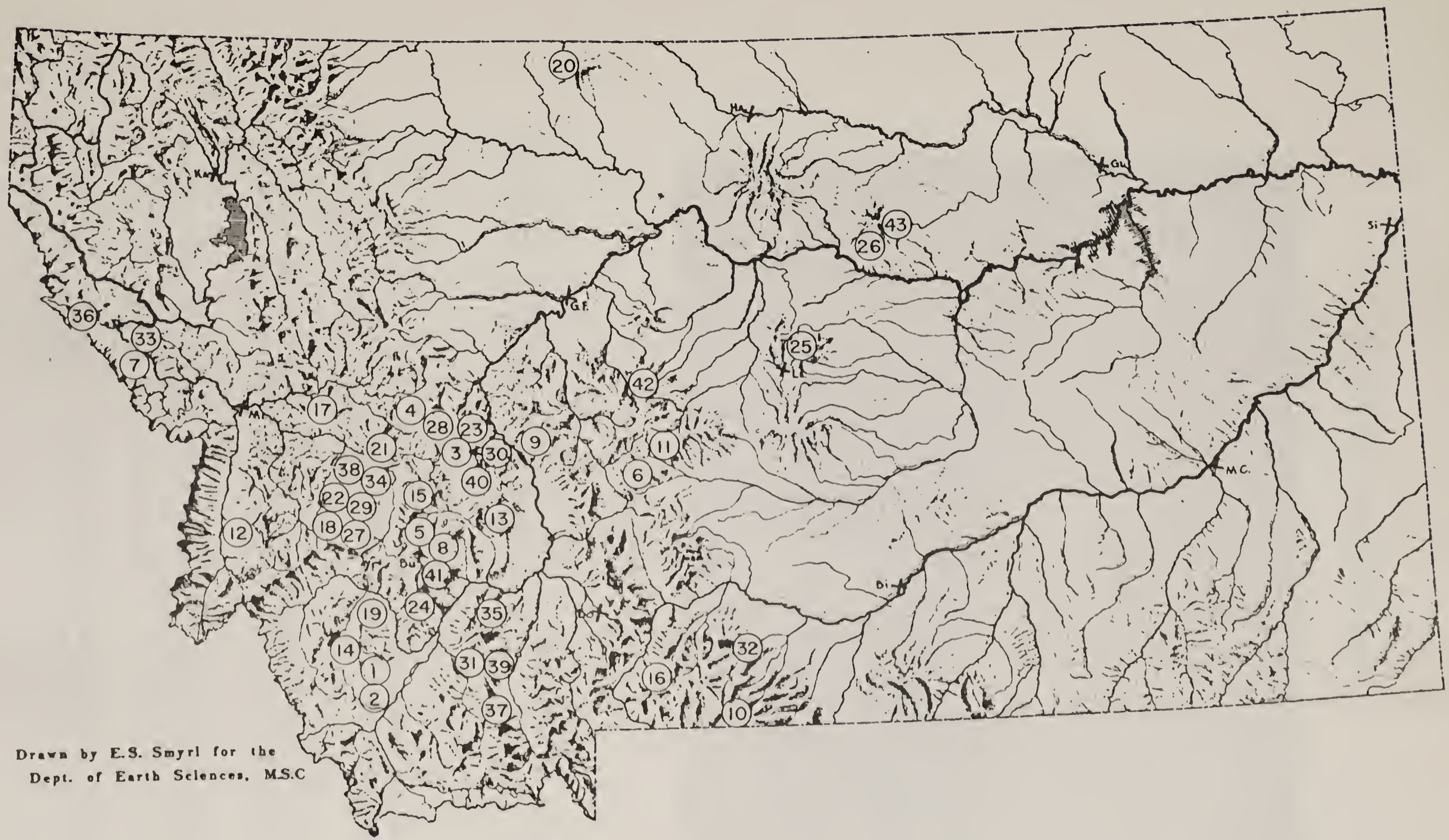
41 World Museum of Mining/Orphan Girl Mine. (See 'Education')

42 Yogo. Near Lewistown, Judith Basin County, 1879. Minor gold mining area; major sapphire producing area.

43 Zortman Historic District. Zortman, Phillips County, 1880s. Minor gold mining area.

INVENTION

(none presently)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INDUSTRY

Columbia Gardens

Columbia Gardens. Butte, Silver Bow County, 1900. Beautifully landscaped park.

LITERATURE

1 Guthrie, Jr. (A. B.) Home. Near Choteau, Teton County, mid-20th century. Home of Montana author and interpreter of Montana and the West

2 Howard (Joseph K.) House. 120 North Third Street, Great Falls; Cascade County. Mid-20th century Montana author and historian.

3 James (Will) Ranch. South of Pryor, Big Horn County, early 20th century. Prior home of Montana author and illustrator of many books.

4 Linderman (Frank) House. Near Lakeside, Flathead County, mid-20th century. Home of Montana author and interpreter of Montana life.

Linderman House

MILITARY

1 Baker's Fight on the Yellowstone. Near Billings, Yellowstone County, August 14, 1872. First encounter between Northern Pacific Railroad and Sioux.

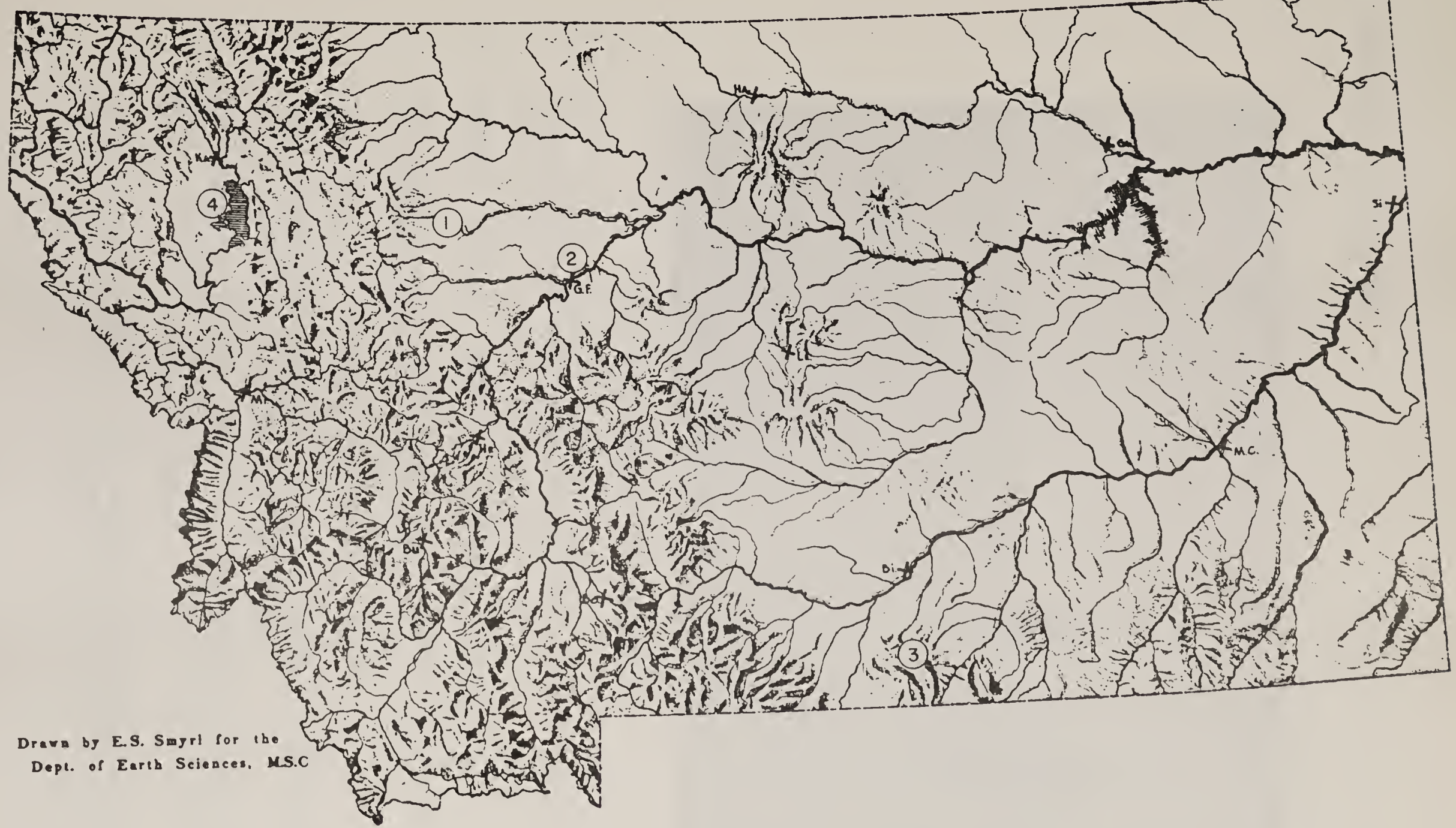
2 Baker's Massacre on the Marias. Near Shelby, Toole County, January 23, 1870. Controversial fight vs. Blackfeet.

3 Baldwin's Fight of March 9, 1880. Northwest of Forsyth on Big Procupine Creek, Rosebud County, 1880. Minor army-Indian battle.

4 Baldwin's Fight on the Redwater. Near Brockway, McCone County, December 18, 1876. Minor army victory.

5 Beaverhead County Courthouse. (See 'Architecture')

6 *Big Hole National Battlefield. West of Wisdom, Beaverhead County, August 9-10, 1877. Gibbon encounter with fleeing Nez Perce.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M.C.
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LITERATURE

Chief Joseph Battleground

7 Blackfoot-Crow Battle on Sun River. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

8 Bozeman Trail. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

9 Camp Cooke. Near mouth of Judith River, Fergus County, 1866-1870. Frontier military post.

10 Camp Merritt. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

11 Camp (Ida) Thoroughman. Near Livingston, Park County, 1867. Outpost to guard Bozeman Pass.

12 Cantonment Stevens. North of Hamilton, Ravalli County, 1853. Quarters for Stevens' railroad survey and Mullan's road survey; first army post.

13 Canyon Creek Fight. Near Hesper, Yellowstone County, September 12, 1877. Engagement during Nez Perce flight.

MILITARY (continued)

14 Carroll-Helena Trail. (See 'Commerce')

15 Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

16 Cole's Skirmish of September 4, 1865. Near Mizpah, Custer County, September 4, 1865. Opening skirmish of series of fights (Cole).

17 Cole's Fight of September 5, 1865. Near Mizpah, Custer County, September 5, 1865. Cole encounters large Sioux force.

18 Cole's Fight of September 8, 1865. Near Broadus, Powder River County, September 8, 1865. Cole victory; large battle on northern plains.

19 Cole's Fight of September 10, 1865. Near Broadus, Powder River County, September 10, 1865. Major Sioux threat; minor battle.

20 Crook's Fight on the Rosebud. Near Kirby, Big Horn County, June 17, 1876. Major battle of 1876 campaign.

21 Crow Agency I. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

22 Crow Agency III. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

23 Crows and Colter battle Blackfeet. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

24 *Custer Battlefield National Monument. Near Hardin, Big Horn County, June 25-26, 1876. Custer's annihilation by Sioux and Cheyennes.

25 DeSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

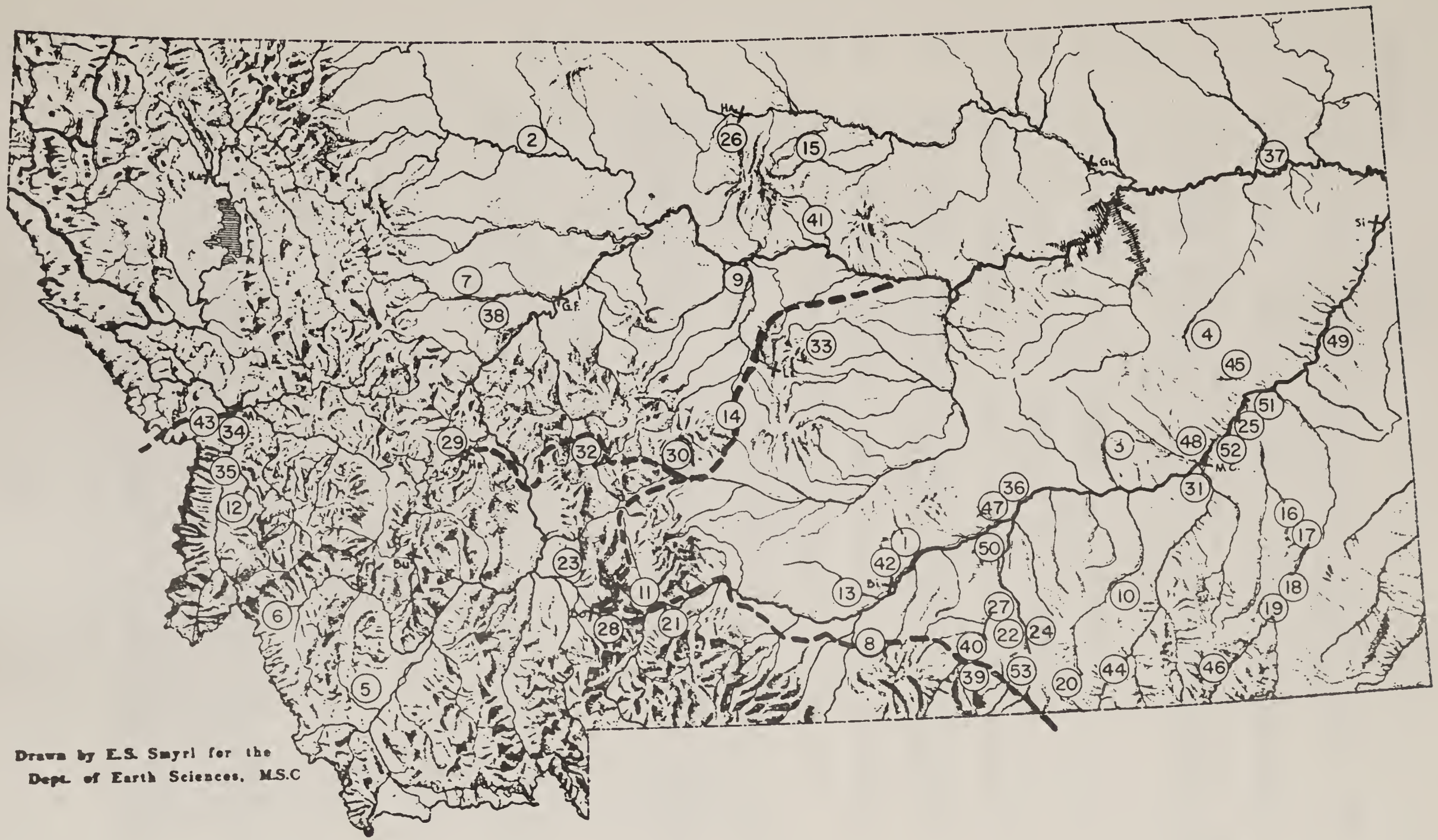
26 Fort Assiniboine. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

27 Fort Custer. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

28 Fort Ellis. Near Bozeman, Gallatin County, 1867. Successor to Camp Meagher, bastion against Sioux raids.

29 Fort (William Henry) Harrison. Near Helena, Lewis and Clark County, 1892-1913. Post-Indian war period fort.

30 Fort Howie. Near Martinsdale, Meagher County, 1867. Protection for mining districts against Sioux.



MILITARY

MILITARY (continued)

31 Fort Keogh. Near Miles City, Custer County, 1877-1908. Major army post at close of Indian wars.

32 Fort Logan and Blockhouse. (See 'Architecture')

33 Fort Maginnis. Near Lewistown, Fergus County, 1880. Army post to patrol plains and protect mining area.

34 Fort Missoula. (See 'Architecture')

35 Fort Owen. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

36 Fort Pease. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

37 Fort Peck Agency. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

38 Fort Shaw. Near Sun River, Cascade County, 1867. Main army outpost on edge of Blackfoot country.

39 Fort (C. F.) Smith. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

40 Hayfield Fight. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

41 Ilges' Fight. Near Landusky, Blaine County, September 25, 1877. Minor victory over Nez Perce.

42 Kelly (Luther S. "Yellowstone") Gravesite. Billings, Yellowstone County, 1870s. Prominent guide and interpreter for Miles.

43 Lolo Trail. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

44 Miles's Fight on the Tongue River. Near Birney, Rosebud County, January 8, 1877. Major victory over Sioux; many surrender.

45 Miles's Fight with Sitting Bull. North of Terry, Prairie County, October 21, 1876. Resulted in flight of most northern Sioux to Canada.

46 Reynolds' Fight on the Powder River. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

47 Seventh Cavalry Fight (Mouth of Bighorn). Near Bighorn, Yellowstone County, August 11, 1873. Major fight of Northern Pacific Railroad Survey.

48 Seventh Cavalry Fight on the Yellowstone. Near Miles City, Custer County, August 4, 1873. First encounter of Northern Pacific Railroad Survey.

MILITARY (continued)

49 Stanley's Stockade. (See 'Commerce')

50 Terry's Landing. Near Custer, Yellowstone County, 1876-1883. Army supply base during closing years of Indian wars.

51 Terry's Supply Camp. Near Terry, Prairie County, 1876. Army supply base for steamboat supplies in campaign of 1876.

52 Tongue River Cantonment. Miles City, Custer County, 1876. Miles's winter quarters 1876-77.

53 Yellowstone Expedition Fights. Near Lodge Grass, Big Horn County, 1874. Minor fights to provoke Indians.

MUSIC

(none presently)

POLITICAL

Former Executive Mansion

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POLITICAL

POLITICAL (continued)

1 Baker's Massacre on the Marias. (See 'Military')

2 Bannack Historic District. (See 'Industry')

3 Beaverhead County Courthouse. (See 'Architecture')

4 Benton Avenue Cemetery. (See 'Commerce')

5 Butte Historic District. (See 'Industry')

6 *Camp Disappointment. Near Browning, Glacier County, July 23, 1806. Northernmost point on Lewis and Clark expedition.

7 Capitol, The, Helena. (See 'Architecture')

8 Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

9 Clark (W. A.) Mansion at Butte. (See 'Architecture')

10 Content Corner in Virginia City. (See 'Architecture')

11 Council Grove. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

12 DeSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

13 Fez Club in Butte. (See 'Architecture')

14 Former Executive Mansion. (See 'Architecture')

15 Hauser (Samuel T.) Residence. (See 'Architecture')

16 Helena Historic District. (See 'Commerce')

17 Lame Deer Fight. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

18 Lewis and Clark County Courthouse. (See 'Architecture')

19 Marcus Daly Hotel. (See 'Architecture')

20 Rankin (Representative Jeanette) Ranch. Near Townsend, Broadwater County, 1916. Home of the first woman ever elected to United States Congress.

21 Sanders (Colonel W. F.) Residence. (See 'Architecture')

22 Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

POLITICAL (continued)

23 *Traveler's Rest. Near Lolo, Missoula County, 1805. Lewis and Clark campsite from where important routes were planned.

24 Virginia City Historic District. (See 'Industry')

25 Walsh (Senator T. J.) House. 343 Clarke, Helena; Lewis and Clark County, early 1900s. Home of respected United States Senator and investigator of Teapot Dome Affair.

26 Wheeler (Senator Burton K.) Home. Near Apgar, Flathead County, 1920-1940. Retreat of distinguished United States Senator.

27 Yellowstone Expedition Fights. (See 'Military')

RELIGION/PHILOSOPHY

St. Mary's Mission Church & Pharmacy

1 Fort Owen. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

2 Holy Family Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

3 Methodist Church, Bannack. (See 'Architecture')

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RELIGION/PHILOSOPHY

RELIGION/PHILOSOPHY

4 Priest Butte. Near Choteau, Teton County, 1850s. Indians killed three priests here.

5 St. Helena Cathedral. (See 'Architecture')

6 St. Ignatius Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

7 St. Labre Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

8 St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

9 St. Paul's Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

10 St. Peter's Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

11 St. Xavier Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

SCIENCE

Canyon Creek Laboratory

1 Canyon Creek Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service. (See 'Education')

2 U. S. Assay Office in Helena. (See 'Architecture')

SCULPTURE

Russell (Charles M.) House and Studio. (See 'Art')

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

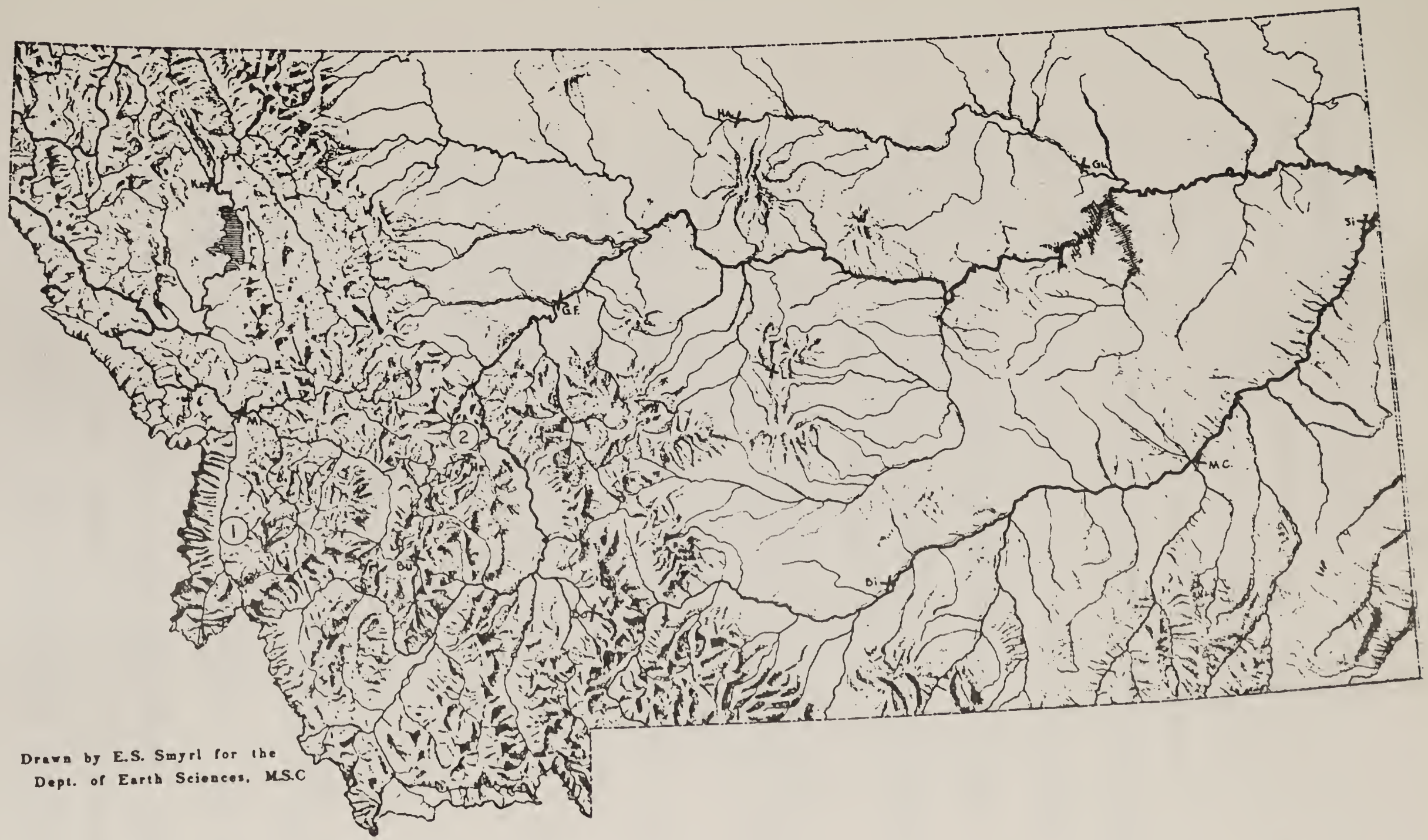
Council Grove

1 Benton Avenue Cemetery. (See 'Commerce')

2 Blackfoot Agency III. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

3 Blackfoot Agency IV. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

4 Broadwater Hotel and Spa, Helena. (See 'Architecture')



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SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN (continued)

5 Chief Plenty Coups Memorial. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

6 Council Grove. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

7 Crow Agency III. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

8 Crows and Colter battle Blackfeet. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

9 DeSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

10 Flathead, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille Agency. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

11 Fort Belknap Agency II. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

12 Fort Custer. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

13 Garneill. Near Lewistown, Fergus County, 1930s. Site of peculiar experiment in morals; three towns established during prohibition; one wet, one dry and one independent.

14 Hagen Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

15 Headchief-Youngmule Fight. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

16 Holy Family Mission. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

17 Hunter's Hot Springs. Near Springdale, Park County, 1870. Early social center for travelers and others.

18 Landusky Historic District. (See 'Industry')

19 MacHaffie Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

20 Pictograph Cave. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

21 Plentywood. Plentywood, Sheridan County, 1918. Site of county take-over by Non-Partisan League, a semi-socialistic farmers' protest movement.

22 Pryor Mountains Archaeological Districts. (See 'Aboriginal, Prehistoric')

23 Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

24 Superintendent's House, Granite. (See 'Architecture')

25 Sword Bearer Incident. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN (continued)

26 Tongue River Agency. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

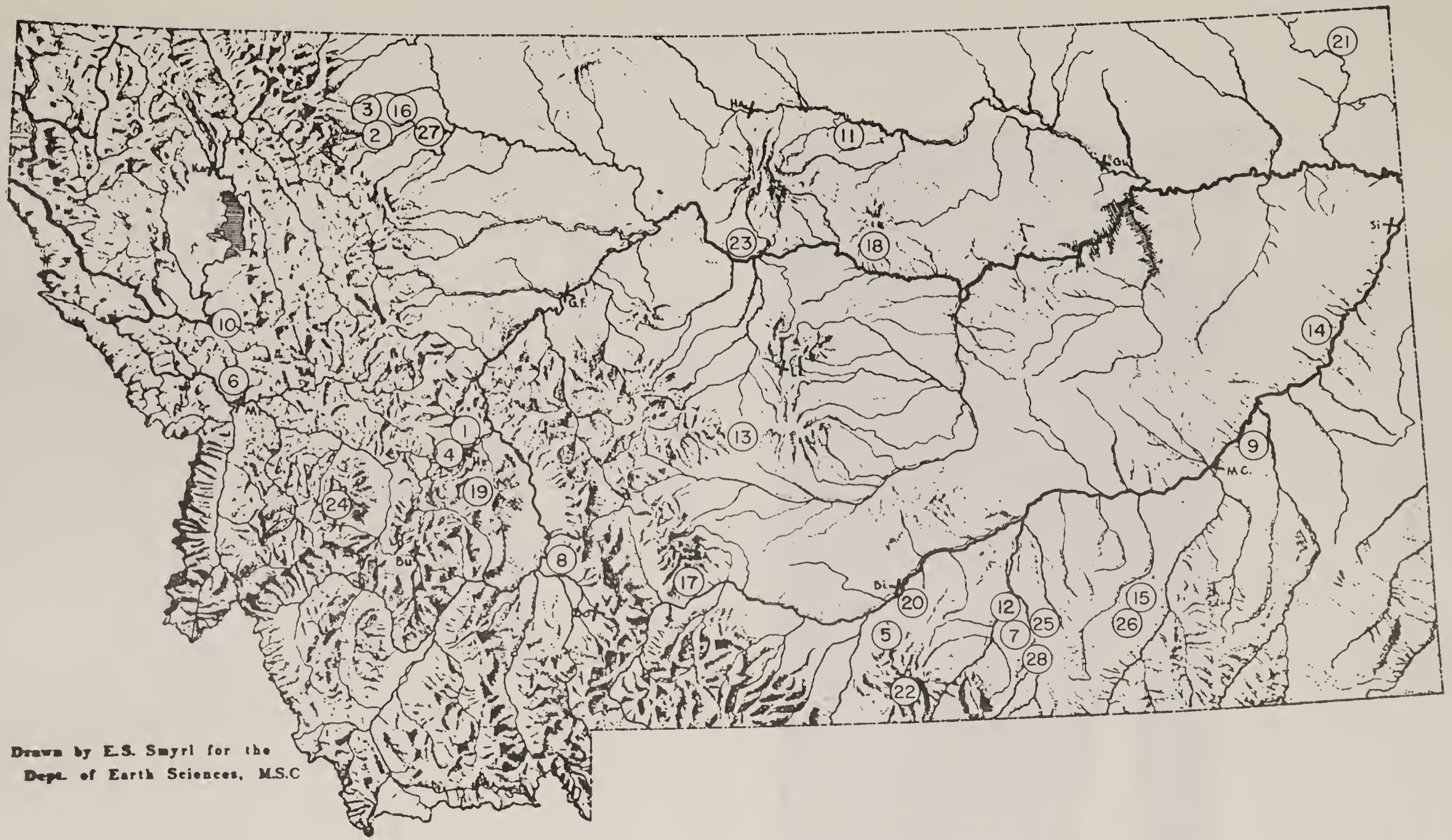
27 Two Medicine Fight Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

28 Yellowstone Expedition Fights. (See 'Military')

THEATER

City Hall and Opera House

City Hall and Opera House. (See 'Architecture')



SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

TRANSPORTATION

Coal Banks Landing

1 Benson's Landing. Near Livingston, Park County, 1870s. Mackinaw boat river port.

2 Black and White Trail. Near Red Lodge, Carbon County, 1870s. Forerunner of the Beartooth Highway.

3 Bozeman Trail. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

4 Bridger Trail. Casper, Wyoming to Bozeman; Carbon County, et.al., 1864-1890s. Emigrant route.

5 Brooke's Log Stage Station. (See 'Architecture')

6 Buffalo Rapids. (See 'Commerce')

7 Camp Canby. Near Glendive, Dawson County, 1873. Northern Pacific Railroad Survey supply post.

8 Cantonment Stevens. (See 'Military')

TRANSPORTATION (continued)

9 Carroll. (See 'Commerce')

10 Carroll-Helena Trail. (See 'Commerce')

11 Citadel Rock. Southeast of Virgelle on Missouri River, Chouteau County, 1800's. River landmark.

12 Coal Banks Landing. Near Virgelle, Chouteau County, 1860s. Use of riverside lignite deposits for steamboat fuel.

13 Disaster Bend. Near Poplar, Roosevelt County, May 1861. River hazard and steamboat disaster site.

14 Far West Island. Near Hardin, Big Horn County, 1875-1885. Head of steamboat navigation on the Bighorn.

15 Fisk Overland Trail. Fort Snelling, Minnesota to Fort Benton; Chouteau County, et.al., 1860s. Emigration route.

16 Fort Benton. (See 'Commerce')

17 Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road. (See 'Commerce')

18 Fort Benton-Helena Road. (See 'Commerce')

19 Hole-in-the-Wall. Southeast of Virgelle on Missouri River, Chouteau County, 1800s. River landmark.

20 Joliet-Fromberg Stage Route. Near Fromberg, Carbon County, 1870s. Minor transportation road.

21 Meeteetse Trail. (See 'Commerce')

22 Mill Creek. Near Pray, Park County, 1860-1880. Mackinaw boat building and launching center.

23 Montana-Utah Trails. (See 'Commerce')

24 Mullan Road. (See 'Commerce')

25 O'Brien's Stage Station. (See 'Architecture')

26 Pablo Rapids. Southeast of Virgelle, Chouteau County, 1864. Notable obstruction to navigation on the Missouri River.

27 Robber's Roost. (See 'Architecture')

28 Steamboat Rock. Near mouth of Judith River, Chouteau County, 1800s. Historic river landmark.

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TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION (continued)

29 Whitehall Stage Station. (See 'Architecture')

30 Whoop-Up Trail. (See 'Commerce')

URBAN PLANNING

(none presently)

OTHER - BANKING/FINANCE

Ashby-Carter Residence. (See 'Architecture')

Castle, The. (See 'Architecture')

Helena Historic District. (See 'Commerce')

Seligman (A. J.) Residence. (See 'Architecture')

Wibaux (Pierre) Home. (See 'Agriculture')

OTHER - CEMETERIES/GRAVESITES

Benton Avenue Cemetery. (See 'Commerce')

Coulson 'Boothill'. Coulson, Yellowstone County, 1878. Pioneer graveyard.

OTHER - EXPLORATION

1 Beaverhead Rock. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

2 Camp Disappointment. (See 'Political')

3 Camp Fortunate. Southwest of Dillon, Beaverhead County, 1805. Lewis and Clark began overland journey from here.

4 Citadel Rock. (See 'Transportation')

5 Clark's Dugouts Construction Site. Near Park City, Stillwater County, July, 1806. Lewis and Clark expedition site.

6 Gates of the Mountains. Near Helena, Lewis and Clark County, July, 1805. Lewis and Clark expedition landmark.

Beaverhead Rock

7 *Great Falls Portage. Great Falls, Cascade County, 1805. Significant obstacle on Lewis and Clark expedition.

8 *Lemhi Pass. Near Grant, Beaverhead County, 1805. Pass used by Lewis and Clark; on boundary of Louisiana Purchase and Spanish territory.

9 Lolo Trail. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

10 *Pompey's Pillar. Near Pompey's Pillar, Yellowstone County, 1806. Landmark on Lewis and Clark expedition.

11 Ross's Hole. Near Sula, Ravalli County, September, 1805. Important Lewis and Clark horse trading site; site of C. M. Russell's most famous painting.

12 *Three Forks of the Missouri. Near Three Forks, Gallatin County, 1805. Lewis and Clark expedition site.

13 Traveler's Rest. (See 'Political')

14 Two Medicine Fight Site. (See 'Aboriginal, Historic')

OTHER--EXPLORATION

MONTANA HISTORY

THEMES, SUBTHEMES, MAJOR FACETS

The following classification of Montana historic sites is based upon the latest National Park Service system. This system has as its objectives: (1) to define a National Park Service system that is balanced and complete in its representation of the nation's historical heritage; and (2) identify "gaps" that exist in this representation. Organization of Montana history into this system of themes, subthemes and facets offers an orderly and comprehensive framework into which historical sites can be placed. From this listing, various sites can eventually be chosen for recognition and perhaps preservation as representing all major areas of history within the state. This not only benefits the state in leading to a balanced representation of sites, but also benefits the National Park Service in its attempt to fill gaps in its system by consideration of sites recognized by the state.

1. The Original Inhabitants

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial

a. The Earliest Americans

Paleo Indian Horizon - Early Prehistoric

Big Horn Canyon
Dunes Site
King Site
MacHaffie Site

Archaic Indian Horizon - Middle Prehistoric

Billy Big Spring
Carbella Site
Keaster Site
*Pictograph Cave
Pryor Mountains Archeological Districts
Rigler Bluffs

b. Native Indian Villages and Communities

The Great Plains

Galata Site
*Hagen Site
Lookout Cave
Snake Butte

c. Indian Meets European

Indian Life at the Time of Contact with Europeans

Blackfoot-Crow Battle on Sun River

Changes in Indian Life due to Contact

Changes in Social-Political Organization

Council Grove
DeSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site
Flathead-Blackfoot 1846 Negotiation Site
*Fort Owen
Holy Family Mission
St. Ignatius Mission
St. Labre Mission
*St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy
St. Paul's Mission
St. Peter's Mission
St. Xavier Mission
Smallpox Epidemic (1837) Sites
Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site

d. Living Remnant

Governmental Policy Toward the Conquered Aboriginals

Blackfoot Agencies I, II, and III
Crow Agencies I and II
Fort Belknap Agency I
Fort Browning Agency
Old Fort Peck Agency and Trading Post

Indians of the Plains

Blackfoot Agency IV
*Chief Plenty Coups Memorial
Crow Agency III
Flathead, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille Agency
Fort Belknap Agency II
*Fort Peck Agency
Rocky Boy Agency
Tongue River Agency

e. Native Cultures of the Pacific

(none)

f. Aboriginal Technology

Hunting and Fishing Techniques

Billings Bison Jump
Boarding School Bison Drive Site
Choteau Buffalo Jump
Emigrant Buffalo Jump
Keogh Buffalo Jump
*Madison Buffalo Jump
Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap
Slim Kobold Buffalo Jump
Ulm Pishkun
Wapa Chugn Buffalo Jump

The Arts and Ceremonialism

Medicine Tree

2. European Exploration and Settlement

(none)

3. Development of the English Colonies 1700-1775

(none)

4. Major American Wars

(none)

5. Political and Military Affairs

a. 1783-1830

(none)

Senator T. J. Walsh Home

b. 1830-1860

(none)

c. 1865-1914

(none)

d. Political and Military Affairs after 1914

Political and Military Events not related to World War I 1914-1919

Rankin (Representative Jeanette) Ranch

A Return to Normalcy 1920-1929

Walsh (Senator T. J.) Home

The Great Depression 1929-1939

Wheeler (Senator Burton K.) Home

e. The American Presidency

(none)

6. Westward Expansion 1763-1898

Two Medicine Fight Site

a. Great Explorers of the West

Early Pathfinders 1763-1803

(none)

Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806

*Beaverhead Rock
*Lemhi Pass
*Lolo Trail
*Camp Disappointment
*Pompey's Pillar
*Traveler's Rest

*Great Falls Portage
*Three Forks of the Missouri
*Two Medicine Fight Site
Camp Fortunate
Clark's Dugouts Construction Site
Gates of the Mountains
Ross's Hole

Trappers and Mountain Men 1807-1830s

Jones and Immel Ambush Site
Fort Manuel Lisa
Salish House I and II
Crows and Colter battle Blackfeet
Kootenai Post I and II
Brazeau Houses
Howse's Post
Henry's Fort
Fort Connah

Great Scientific and Topographic Surveys

Mullan Road
Cantonment Stevens
Camp Canby
Stanley's Stockade

b. The Fur Trade

Rocky Mountain Rendezvous Era 1824-1839

Big Horn Post
Vanderburgh Site

Upper Missouri Fur Trade 1840-1865

Upper Missouri River Area

*Fort Union Trading Post
*Fort Benton
Chouteau House
Fort (F. A.) Chardon
Culbertson House
Fort Andrew
Fort Campbell
Fort Charles
Fort Claggett
Fort Cotton
Fort Dauphin
Fort Galpin
Fort Conrad
Fort Hawley
Fort Kipp
Fort LaBarge
Fort Lewis
Fort Musselshell
Fort Poplar
Fort McKenzie
Fort Stewart
Fort Jackson
Fort Piegan

Yellowstone River Area

Fort Pease
Fort Alexander
Fort Sarpy I and II
Fort Cass
Fort Gilbert
Fox, Livingston and Company Post
Fort Van Buren

c. Military-Indian Conflicts

Northern Plains

Railway Survey Fights

Baker's Fight on the Yellowstone
Seventh Cavalry Fight-Big Horn
Seventh Cavalry Fight-Yellowstone

Sioux-Cheyenne Indian War 1876-1877

*Custer Battlefield
Lame Deer Fight
Reynolds' Fight on the Powder River
Crook's Fight on the Rosebud
Terry's Supply Camp
Baldwin's Fight on the Redwater
Miles's Fight on the Tongue River
Miles's Fight with Sitting Bull

Nez Perce War

*Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw
Ilges' Fight
Canyon Creek Fight

Closing Years of Indian War

Camp Merritt
Fort Custer
Fort Maginnis
Fort Assiniboine
Fort Keogh
Tongue River Cantonment

Other

Fort (C. F.) Smith
Headchief-Youngmule Fight
Thomas Party Massacre
Baldwin's Fight March 9, 1880
Cole's Fights-September 4,5,8,10, 1865
Terry's Landing
Priest Butte
Hayfield Fight
Sword Bearer Incident
Baker's Massacre on the Marias
Camp Cooke
Fort Shaw
Kelly Gravesite
Yellowstone Expedition Fights

Mountains

*Big Hole Battlefield
Fort Missoula and Buildings
Fort (W. H.) Harrison
*Fort Logan and Blockhouse
Camp Ida Thoroughman
Fort Ellis
Fort Howie

d. Western Trails and Travelers

The Mormon Trail and Settlement of the Great Basin and Northern Plains

Bozeman Trail
Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road
Montana-Utah Trails
Whoop-Up Trail
Fisk Overland Trail
Carroll-Helena Trail
Fort Benton-Helena Road
Meeteetse Trail
Black and White Trail
Bridger Trail

e. The Mining Frontier

The Rockies: Colorado, Montana, Wyoming

*Bannack
*Virginia City
Helena Historic District
Blackfoot City
Cedar Creek District
Cooke City
Elkhorn
Emery
Garnet
Glendale
Gold Creek
Highland City-Red Mountain
Marysville
Nevada City
Pardee-Keystone
Pony
Summit-Union City
Yogo
Daly's Bitterroot Farm
*Butte
Benton Avenue Cemetery
Argenta
Castle
Confederate Gulch
Copperopolis
Elkhorn-Cooledge
Emigrant Gulch
Georgetown-Southern Cross
Gold Butte
Granite
Judith Mountains District
Landusky
Montana City
Nye City
Pioneer
Silver City
Wickes
Zortman

f. The Farmer's Frontier

Settling and Farming the Great Plains

Scobey

g. The Cattlemen's Empire

The Cow Towns

<u>Northern Plains</u>

Miles City Historic District
Coulson "Boot Hill"
Coulson

The Ranches

Northern Plains

*Grant-Kohrs Ranch	Child (W. C.) Ranch
Davis-Hauser-Stuart Ranch	Ford (R. S.) Ranch
Mill Iron Ranch	N-Bar Ranch
W-Bar Ranch	Wibaux (Pierre) Home

7. America at Work

The Castle

a. Agriculture

(none)

b. Commerce and Industry

Commerce

Finance

Ashby-Carter Residence	Seligman (A. J.) Residence

Distribution

Baker (I. G.) Company Building
Baker (I. G.) Home
Robare
Gallatin City
Junction City
Laurin
New Chicago
Bearmouth
Claggett Post Office and Store
Demersville
Hell Gate
Kerchival-Musselshell City
Reed's Fort and Post Office

c. Science and Invention

Medicine

*Canyon Creek Laboratory

d. Transportation and Communications

Transportation

Land

Brooke's Log Stage Station
Robber's Roost
O'Brien's Stage Station
Whitehall Stage Station
Joliet-Fromberg Stage Route

Water

Buffalo Rapids
Benson's Landing
Coal Banks Landing
Far West Island
Mill Creek
Steamboat Rock
Ophir Massacre Site
Cow Island Landing
Citadel Rock
Disaster Bend
Hole-in-the-Wall
Pablo Rapids
Carroll

e. Architecture

Eclectic Revival

Domestic

Castle, The
*Clark (W. A.) Mansion at Butte
*Former Executive Mansion
Fez Club in Butte
Hauser (Samuel T.) Residence
*Kluge House
Kohrs (Conrad) Residence
Power (T. C.) Mansion

Miles's Residence, Miles City
Superintendent's House, Granite
Neill (J.S.M.) Residence
Sanders (Colonel W. F.) Residence
Superintendent's Lodge, Custer Battlefield

Public

Beaverhead County Courthouse
City Hall and Opera House
Fraternity Hall at Elkhorn
Madison County Courthouse
St. Helena Cathedral
U. S. Assay Office in Helena
Capitol, The, Helena
Content Corner in Virginia City
Lewis and Clark County Courthouse
Methodist Church, Bannack
School and Masonic Temple, Bannack
Yellowstone County Fairgrounds Auditorium

Commercial-Industrial

Miners Union Hall, Granite
Marcus Daly Hotel
Second Masonic Temple, Helena

Functional

Public

Old Firetower

Landscape Architecture

Columbia Gardens

f. Engineering

Energy and Water Transmission

Fort Peck Dam
Black Eagle Dam

8. The Contemplative Society

a. Literature, Drama, Music

Literature

Fiction

Guthrie, Jr., (A. B.) Home
James (Will) Ranch

World Museum of Mining

Non-fiction

Howard (Joseph K.) House
Linderman (Frank) House

b. Painting and Sculpture

Painting

The Fulfillment of Realism 1876-1913

*Russell (C. M.) House and Studio
Seltzer (O. J.) House
Paxson (E. S.) House

c. Education

Museums and Libraries

Montana Historical Society
World Museum of Mining
Parmely-Billings Library

d. Intellectual Currents

(none)

9. Society and Social Conscience

Broadwater Hotel and Spa

a. American Ways of Life

(none)

b. Social and Humanitarian Movements

Social Movements

<u>Temperance and Prohibition</u>

Garneill

<u>Labor and Farmers' Organizations</u>

Plentywood

c. Environmental Conservation

The Natural Environment

<u>1867-1900</u>

Alta Ranger Station

Since 1900

C. M. Russell National Wildlife Range
Savenac Tree Nursery
Forest Fire Laboratory
National Bison Range
Smokejumpers Site

d. Recreation in the United States

Organized

Indoor

Broadwater Hotel and Spa
Hunters Hot Springs

RELATED HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING

APPROACHES, PROGRAMS AND PLANNING

Most federal and state land administering agencies in Montana are involved to some degree in various aspects of preservation of historic sites. The following summaries cover their programs and special problems and were provided by the respective agencies for inclusion in the state plan.

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service provides technical services to individuals, groups and units of government for planning and applying conservation measures. Their work involves primarily lands in private ownership. However, the Soil Conservation Service is becoming increasingly involved with state and local governments and their lands.

Recently a Type IV River Basin study was started in cooperation with the State of Montana on the Big Horn, Clarks Fork and Stillwater drainages in south central Montana. This comprehensive study required an inventory of sites with recreation potential.

Significant historical and archeological sites will be inventoried. Montana rural development councils (RDC) are completing appraisals of potential outdoor recreational developments on a county by county basis throughout the state. The appraisals contain inventories of natural, scenic and historic areas. These inventories are useful to local groups and units of government for comprehensive planning of a county or region.

PROBLEM: Occasionally construction activity will encroach on historic or archeological sites. The major problem generally is not being aware of their existence, or if the Soil Conservation Service staff is aware of the site, it may be in private ownership.

Work plans for watershed and resource conservation and development projects are reviewed by all state and federal agencies concerned with land and water resources. The agencies are invited to comment on the plans. If archeological or historical sites are involved, the responsible agency can recommend action to resolve the problems.

COMMENT: The Soil Conservation Service is developing national and state policies to identify historic sites. Conservation and development plans will consider the public interest in

preserving natural and historic areas. Areas in private ownership will be identified so they can be properly considered when land use changes are contemplated. The service works with the state archeologist at the University of Montana to determine historic values on particular sites.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

A summary of the agency's efforts in historic preservation was not available for this publication due to the numerous recently initiated programs on the various reservations. It is anticipated that a report would be prepared as the policies are formulated and the developments are undertaken, however.

Bureau of Reclamation

In the development of water resource projects, the Bureau of Reclamation looks to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the preauthorization stage, and to the National Park Service during the advance planning and construction stages, to provide services and advice on the historical, archeological and natural science aspects of the development of the project. Agencies are advised of forthcoming study requirements so that participation can be scheduled to agree with Bureau of Reclamation report schedules.

Missouri River Basin studies of both agencies are currently funded through a Bureau of Reclamation planning item of the Public Works Appropriations.

Agencies identify historic sites in the reports prepared for Bureau of Reclamation proposed projects and discuss the need for further action. Reports recommend that the National Park Service be given the opportunity to further investigage the historical and archeological values of the area before construction commences.

The Bureau of Reclamation keeps the National Park Service advised of construction schedules so that investigations, salvage or marking programs can be accomplished prior to facility construction.

During its studies of the projects, the Bureau of Reclamation also obtains historical information on the project area and brings to the recreation agency's attention items that should be considered. Also, during the construction period any findings during excavation are brought to the attention of the other agency so that salvage may be made.

PROBLEM: A principal problem faced by the Bureau of Reclamation would be concerned with obliterating a site or inundating it as part of construction of a water resource project. Every attempt is made to seek alternative sites if a valuable historic site is of record. In the absence of an alternative, relocation of the physical part of the historic point, such as buildings, is usually possible or suitable markings can be arranged.

PROBLEM: One specific problem is the time lag between the identification of a historic site and the date at which it is acquired for construction. In the interim, if the site is on private land, there is no means of preventing destruction. For example, in studies of Reichle Dam on the Big Hole River, the Bureau of Land Management brought to the attention of the Bureau of Reclamation that the site of a buffalo jump existed a short distance downstream from the proposed dam and that the site would be a valuable addition to the recreation plan. The National Park Service recommended that the site be acquired subject to the findings of an authorized archeological survey which could be done in the preconstruction stage. The site was also discussed with the State Fish and Game Department as to the possibilities of earlier development under the Historic Preservation Sites Act, however, funds were not available at that time.

The Bureau of Reclamation is not aware of any salvage programs underway at this time in this planning area and has no new features under construction at this time.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The bureau relies heavily on the National Park Service in matters of historical preservation, particularly of regional or national significance. Bureau lands are covered by the Antiquities Act and the agency uses this authority and procedure in historic preservation efforts.

The bureau has begun to emphasize the importance of historic preservation and this is generally associated with the expansion of public use programs on bureau areas--one of which is historic interpretation. The formal public use planning is in its initial stages. Individual projects have been charged to seek out, identify, designate, preserve and appropriately use (make available to the public in interpretive programs) sites and objects that are recognized as having esthetic, historic, geologic, archeologic or scientific values. Because the bureau does not have expert staff in the historic field, the services of the National Park Service, state historic societies, and universities are used to assist in determining authoritative recognition of significance and interpretation for the public.

PROBLEM: Major problems encountered in this new program have been protecting sites and objects from over-zealous historic enthusiasts on one hand and in indifferent public on the other. They have been hampered to some extent by the lack of funds for development of facilities to properly protect and interpret these objects and sites, as well as to initially inventory these resources on bureau lands.

The bureau is looking forward to meeting their responsibilities in this area with greater efficiency since the inclusion of historic interpretation as part of the new public use planning effort, but do not have expert staff in this area. All specific program data is being developed at the individual project level and at this time is very incomplete.

Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps of Engineers has always been concerned with historical, archeological, architectural, and cultural preservation. Presently, when a project is in the advance planning stage, these items have received concerted study. On projects which have been in existence for several years efforts are made to find ways of preserving and developing these values. As an example of the cultural aspect, there is currently under construction at Fort Peck a chapel which will serve the community. This chapel is an outstanding bit of architecture, and will do much for public service. In another area of the state near Libby, the Army Corps of Engineers cooperated and participated in an archeological survey prior to construction of Libby Dam.

An another example, the corps at Fort Peck has built a museum which contains fossils and artifacts of the area. In downstream locations, historical sites have been preserved. While there is no specific program it is, however, the policy of the corps to preserve those historic sites and values where identified.

PROBLEM: A major problem is identifying locations of significant importance to warrant development and preservation, and to obtain the funds therefore. There have been no problems of duplication of effort or conflicting planning. By coordination with other agencies, the hiring of seasonal experts, and research, the corps hopes to alleviate most problems. Funding would be anticipated when sufficient public interest in these matters develops.

COMMENT: The district office in Omaha is responsible for all planning functions mentioned above as relates to the Missouri River Basin. The Seattle district office is responsible for these functions in the areas that drain to

the Pacific, including the Libby area. The broad scope of the areas above require a generalized answer. The corps does want to emphasize that the current policy is to consider all aspects of historical, geological, archeological, paleontological, architectural, cultural, ecological and other sites with regard to their preservation or development for human needs.

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration works in cooperation with the Montana Highway Commission in the planning, design and construction of federal-aid highways. They also plan design and construct certain federal domain roads such as forest highways. The Federal Highway Administration is directed by the following federal highway laws pertaining to preservation of park lands and historic sites and archeological and paleontological salvage.

Sec. 138, Title 23, U.S. Code

"It is hereby declared to be the national policy that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites. The Secretary of Transportation shall cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture, and with the States in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands traversed. After the effective date of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968, the Secretary shall not approve any program or project which requires the use of any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State or local significance as so determined by such officials unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from such use."

Sec. 305 of Title 23, U.S. Code

"Funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title to the extent approved as necessary by the highway department of any state, may be used for archeological and paleontological salvage in that State in compliance with the Act entitled 'An Act for the preservation of American antiquities,' approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), and State laws where applicable."

The following sections from specific memorandums concern procedures of a protective nature by the Federal Highway Administration when dealing with historic and archeological sites:

Policy Pertaining to Preservation of Historical Sites:

"The procedures call for applying the 'Criteria for Effect' to determine whether a proposed highway project will have an effect on a historic place. This determination of effect should be made by the State Highway Department in consultation with the division engineer and the state liaison officer. The state liaison officer should act as liaison between the State Highway Department or FHWA and the Office of Archeology and Preservation of the National Park Service when this is necessary. If there is documented agreement that a project will not have an effect on the National Register Historic Site, no further review is required under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. However, a review may be required under Section 4(f) (Sec. 138) of the Department of Transportation Act.

If there is a finding of adverse effect, the project is to be processed in accordance with the Procedures of Compliance, Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, listed in the National Register, and the Office of Right-of-Way and Location should be notified and kept informed of further developments. If it becomes necessary to provide a written notice affording the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on doubtful or unresolved situations of adverse effect, the Office of Right-of-Way and Location will act as the coordinating element for Federal Highway Administration."

Policy Pertaining to Preservation of Archeological Sites:

"Historical objects should not be needlessly destroyed or if such destruction cannot be avoided, reasonable action should be taken to obtain all desired information concerning such objects prior to destruction.

Work under the archeological and paleontological program is undertaken with a view to preserve archeological and paleontological objects through cooperation with reputable museums, universities, colleges or other recognized scientific or educational institutions. It is expected that objects salvaged will be permanently preserved in public museums.

Work under the archeological and paleontological salvage program is considered to fall into three phases: (1) reconnaissance survey - concerned with locating archeological and paleontological sites on or along the proposed route during or after the route selection stage of a project, (2) preliminary site examinations - concerned with inspection, preliminary testing and evaluation of known or suspected sites of archeological or paleontological value to determine the necessity for salvage, (3) salvage work - concerned with the excavation, removal and preservation of objects of value, or obtaining and recording data relating thereto when preservation is impractical. Work under any of these phases should preferably be handled ahead of the regular construction contract.

The archeological and paleontological program should not become a routine added feature of all federal-aid highway projects. The appropriate authority within a state having functions relating to archeology and paleontology should be relied on to furnish information regarding the general areas where objects of historical or scientific significance might be encountered. Reconnaissance survey work for which federal participation might be authorized should be limited to projects in those areas unless archeological and paleontological objects are encountered unexpectedly elsewhere."

COMMENT: The Federal Highway Administration believes that coordination with other governmental agencies and the public in general is necessary and has been improving in the past few years. Since designing a highway is a long and costly undertaking, it is imperative that coordination be implemented at the earliest stages of project development to insure that historic sites are considered and that there is not unnecessary expenditures for redesigns.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The HUD historic preservation program is an extremely small grants-in-aid program to assist local government in restoring, relocating, and/or acquiring designated historic structures. The Open Space Land Program can assist in acquiring historic sites. In both instances, they must be located in urban or urbanizing areas. Urban Renewal has a program where a historically significant building can be renewed, restored and then sold, but the building or historic site must meet criteria of the National Register of the National Park Service. The program also requires a viable public use of the building.

HUD is not doing any significant planning in archeological, architectural or cultural preservation. The 701 planning program probably is assisting area regional planning agencies in preparing preservation plans for their areas. HUD guidelines and procedures require that any proposed project be in accord with comprehensive planning for the locality.

PROBLEM: The HUD agency has had very little experience in historic preservation in this office and, therefore, cannot be very explicit about their problems. One aspect, however, is the inability of local governments to meet our requirement of a viable public use for structures or sites assisted in our program.

PROBLEM: The fund limitation on the HUD Historic Preservation Program is severe. Because of this, they are able to fund only those sites or structures which best meet their criteria.

COMMENT: A relevant proposal was made that the State Historic Preservation Plan should definitely include other agency plans for preservation, including local agencies, if they have them. One objective would be to help local communities develop preservation plans.

The following is a list of programs administered by HUD which relate to historic preservation:

Objective--To encourage and assist the preservation of historic structures, sites and areas, the department administers seven programs.

In addition to specific types of program assistance listed below, HUD provides general information, technical advice and assistance to localities, including advice regarding the formation of historic preservation advisory committees.

There is also a requirement, under the Model Cities Program, to encourage city demonstration agencies to "maintain, as appropriate, natural and historic sites and distinctive neighborhood characteristics."

I. THE URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

Specific Uses--Community-wide surveys of historic assets or potentials; feasibility surveys; planning as a part of urban renewal projects; restoration; relocation; professional advisory service panels.

Terms--The use of project funds to:

- Acquire and restore properties of historic and architectural value;
- Acquire and resell restorable properties to private parties who agree to rehabilitate and maintain them;
- Relocate, both within and outside of a project area, properties which will be restored and maintained for architectural or historic purposes;
- Remove blighting conditions threatening historic buildings;
- Enhance the surroundings of historic buildings through the installation of public improvements;

Who May Apply--Local public agencies authorized by state law to undertake urban renewal projects with federal assistance.

Special Requirements--Policies and regulations are currently being prepared. In addition, applicants must meet the regular requirements of the urban renewal program.

Rehabilitation Loans--Direct loans with maximum interest rate of three percent and maximum terms of twenty years may be made for rehabilitation of historic properties in urban renewal areas and areas of concentrated code enforcement where the applicant is unable to secure the necessary funds from other sources upon comparable terms and conditions.

II. URBAN RENEWAL DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

Specific Uses--Special projects to develop and test new or improved techniques for carrying out preservation activities, including planning and restoration, as part of urban renewal projects.

Terms--Grants of up to two-thirds of the cost of demonstration projects, plus the full cost of reports for such projects.

III. GRANTS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Specific Uses--Acquisition, restoration and improvement of areas, sites, and structures of historic or architectural value in urban areas.

Terms--Grants of up to fifty percent for the acquisition, improvement, and restoration of areas, sites and structures of historic and architectural value in urban areas. Also,

grants of up to ninety percent of the cost of demonstration projects to develop and test new or improved techniques, methods, or materials in historic preservation activities.

Who May Apply--State and local public bodies.

Special Requirements--Policies and regulations are currently being prepared.

IV. OPEN SPACE LAND PROGRAM

Specific Uses--Acquisition, for open-space use, of undeveloped or predominately undeveloped land which has historic significance or upon which historic structures are located; removal of nonhistoric structures from such acquired land and providing landscaping, basic sanitary and water facilities, and other improvements which create a park-like setting.

Terms--Grants of up to fifty percent for the acquisition of land and for eligible improvement. However, the grant cannot cover the value of any buildings on the land.

Who May Apply--State and local public bodies.

Special Requirements--Applicants must meet the regular requirements of the open-space land program.

V. URBAN BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM

Specifie Use--Beautification of the setting of public historic sites.

Terms--Grants of up to fifty percent of the increased cost of beautification activities above the locality's usual expenditures for comparable activities. Assistance may be used to beautify the setting of public historic sites and buildings, but may not be used to renovate structures.

Who May Apply--Only public bodies.

Specific Requirements--Specific site improvement activities must be part of a community-wide beautification program which must be prepared and officially adopted by the governing body of the locality.

VI. INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Loans made by private lenders for repairs of historic housing can be insured by FHA under its property improvement loan insurance program and under other housing programs. Terms of the loans vary with the programs involved. Owners of the property may apply to lenders for the loans.

VII. URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Specific Uses--To conduct surveys for identifying historic structures and sites; determine rehabilitation or restoration costs of such properties; provide such other information as necessary or appropriate to serve as a foundation for a balanced and effective program of historic preservation.

Terms--Grants for up to two-thirds of the cost of such activities.

Who May Apply--State and local comprehensive planning agencies, or cities, municipalities, or counties, where there is no available planning agency.

Special Requirements--Must, where feasible, be part of a comprehensive planning program for the urban area.

U. S. Forest Service

The U. S. Forest Service has done a considerable amount of work on interpretive signing on Forest Service land, relating past historic events and places to the public. Much information has been recounted about the Indians, trappers, settlers and miners.

This agency is presently in the process of setting up guidelines and policy on historic preservation. They realize they must take steps very soon to preserve what historic sites are located on Forest Service land. They are undertaking an inventory of all historic sites on their land and are trying to determine the types and range of historic sites to preserve. Old ranger stations will get consideration. Under their recreation budget they may be able to acquire sites for preservation.

Of specific interest presently are some fifteen to twenty kilns located on Forest Service land, the historic mining town of Elkhorn and the old Lincoln cemetery.

Service-wide policies and objectives for the Forest Service are contained in a pamphlet titled, "Framework for the Future." One objective is to: "Promote and achieve a pattern of natural resource uses that will best meet the needs of the people now and in the future."

One of the policies prescribed to achieve this is: "Give special emphasis to protection of rare and endangered plants and to significant examples of ecological, archeological, geologic and historic interest."

The regional management direction to carry out this policy reads:

> Locate, identify, and plan protection for significant, rare and endangered plants and areas of ecological, archeological, geologic and historic interest. Protection will receive priority over use.

Forests will incorporate this direction in multiple-use plan preparation and revision. In special area studies and plans, such as those under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, historic and archeologic investigations are called for as standard procedure. Funding for such special studies can come from a variety of sources, the reason being that the program to be carried out should justifiably provide for the identification and preservation of these special values.

PROBLEMS: Lack of public recognition of the significance of historic values,

Concept that artifacts belong to those who find them, on both public and private lands,

Failure to realize the possible existence of sites resulting in their damage or obliteration from various development measures, such as road construction, dam building, land clearing, leveling, cultivation, etc.,

Lack of clearly defined responsibilities; Duplication in planning by agencies,

Lack of an adequately financed program with the express purpose of locating, preserving and providing for public enjoyment.

Adequate funding to carry out preservation programs, private inholdings which impede preservation attempts, and publicity of a site before adequate protection can be afforded are major problem areas.

Bureau of Land Management

On BLM lands, recreation plans are developed to fit the individual area, including areas of historical interest. The BLM does have a set of general guidelines to follow in planning, called the Recreation Activity Plan; historic preservation falls under this format.

The BLM has a basic agreement with both the University of Montana and Montana State University pertaining to archeological sites. It states its purpose:

> "It has been recognized by both parties of this agreement that archeological values in Montana should receive cooperative attention. The basic purpose of this agreement is to state the general responsibilities of each party and provide a background for possible future contracts."

The BLM also uses college work-study students to assist in archeological work. The following areas are presently being considered for preservation planning by the BLM:

1. Pryor Mountains--a recreation land plan was begun several months ago and should be completed early in fiscal year 1971. Included will be consideration for the interpretation and protection of numerous archeological sites. In many instances, it is felt the best protection is simply not publicizing the location of the sites.

   The goal of the plan is to offer visitors a chance to observe the Pryor Mountain wild horse herd (with appropriate interpretation), enjoy many scenic overlooks and views, plus interpreting several archeological sites.

2. Missouri River--(Fort Benton-Fred Robinson Bridge)--a proposal for administration of this section of the Missouri River has been developed. It includes protection and interpretation of several archeological sites, plus restoration of one of the old fur trading forts. The many Lewis and Clark campsites would also be identified for visitors.

   The main objective of the proposal is to provide a "semi-wilderness" experience for boaters. It is recognized, however, that the many and varied historical sites are an integral part of the river trip and their interpretation and protection is vital.

3. Garnet Historic District--in cooperation with several agencies and organizations, BLM intends to continue the preservation, protection and interpretation of this old mining town. It is

located in the Garnet Mountains north of Drummond.

A small crew is presently making a detailed inventory of the various buildings, checking historical background data and attempting to stabilize those buildings in the worst shape.

The reason for the concern about Garnet is that, according to Professor K. Ross Toole, this is an ideal example of a typical old mining town, perhaps the best in Montana. The BLM goal is to preserve and provide for restoration of the town in an authentic manner, with no commercialization allowed.

4. Lewis and Clark Trail--BLM does not anticipate the development of plans until after the study scheduled by BOR in fiscal year 1972. Since much of the trail in Montana passes through lands administered by BLM, this agency will work closely with BOR on the study. Following publication of the BOR report, work will begin on the necessary planning.

5. Little Rockies--a recreation activity plan was started on this area but dropped because of lack of funds.

   The main historical values center around old mining activity. Numerous mines in various states of disrepair would be suitable for stabilization and interpretation. This, coupled with scenic trails, overlooks and camping potentials would made this a delightful area to visit. It is difficult to say when the plan will be completed, but current mining activity will probably affect future planning.

PROBLEM: Although problems may vary in different situations, lack of funds is the most critical. This not only limits man months available for work, but also time for needed training and physical protection devices, such as fencing.

PROBLEM: Whether it be caves, archeological sites or historical buildings, the destruction of these values by the public is a continual problem. In some cases it is "pot hunters" or antique collectors; in others, pure malicious vandalism. Whatever the objective, the result is the loss of values that are usually irreplaceable.

PROBLEM: Publicity in newspapers and magazines frequently attracts people into areas where adequate protection is not available. Unfortunately, many people who respond to such publicity have little appreciation for the values involved and destruction occurs out of sheer ignorance.

PROBLEM: The increasing proliferation of four-wheel vehicles, snowmobiles and trail bikes compound the problem. Areas that were once inaccessible except to a few are now visited by increasing numbers of people.

There are other minor problems, but those listed are felt to be the most critical.

Without additional funding BLM will be limited in solving the various problems. The most pressing need in most cases is simply for protection, either through physical developments or patrolling by personnel. The probability of obtaining the needed funds appears dim.

Through the current work and some signing, it is hoped the vandalism at Garnet will be reduced, but without a year-round staff there is no guarantee this will occur.

Efforts can be made through various means to educate the public as to the values involved and the need for protection. This is, however, a long, slow process that does little to solve immediate problems.

COMMENT: It should be pointed out that another major factor influences planning for protection and/or interpretation of these various values. This is the operation of the Bureau's planning system.

Under this system an activity plan, whether it be range, forestry, recreation, etc., usually follows a more basic plan called a management framework plan. It is this plan that sets constraints upon the various activities involved in a given area. This is mentioned because most recreation activity plans will probably be delayed until the management framework plan has been developed.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

COORDINATION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation) and THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAM (National Park Service)

Coordination of Planning Efforts-- The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that no grant be made

under the act unless the proposed project is in accord with the comprehensive statewide Historic Preservation Plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The National Park Service has been assigned responsibility for administering the program authorized in the act. The act further requires consideration of the relationship of the historic plan to the statewide comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Program is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

The state recognizes that the goals and objectives of the statewide comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) are closely related to those of the Montana Historic Preservation Plan. It is not unusual that individual projects may well serve the purposes of both programs. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service have established procedures for coordinating state activities in both the planning and project phases of the two programs. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has provided financial assistance to the state for preparing the SCORP. This program requires that historic, archeologic, and geologic resources be identified.

The Recreation and Parks Division of the State Fish and Game Department is responsible for conducting the planning functions for the statewide comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Historic Preservation Plan. Thus, effective coordination of these programs at the state level can be accomplished within the Fish and Game Department.

National Park Service

As a part of the continuing planning process, preservation is a primary consideration, including identification of all historic or archeological features within the National Park Service areas. These identified areas will be the subject of all possible nominations for inclusion in the National Register. In addition, all sites will receive the full protection of the service in terms of necessary preservation, restoration, or any other measures needed, to assure that these valuable resources are not destroyed. Specifically, as an example, should a site require stabilization, the service would request of the Congress necessary funds to accomplish this.

The identification and protection of historic resources is not concerned only within areas of historic

significance, such as Custer Battlefield, but in all of the National Park Service areas.

The National Park Service believes that there is a growing awareness and concern within this nation on the need for preservation of our historical heritage. This concern, they believe, has resulted in the Historic Preservation Act and subsequent funding, and preservation programs of the other federal departments, such as Housing and Urban Development, and of more importance, concrete action at the state and local level. The National Park Service does not believe at this time that there is a duplication of conflict of planning by various agencies concerned with preservation. As in all cases, they recognize that the question of economics enters in whenever the matter of preservation versus development arises. A generalized statement cannot be made since each must be approved on an individual basis; however, the overall concensus of the nation today is toward increased willingness to sacrifice possible economic gains for that of preservation.

The most effective means of encouraging preservation of our nation's historical heritage rests with a well informed public. Any program which is aimed toward giving the public information, in fact, will provide them with a sounder basis on which to make their judgments known.

Montana Historical Society

Created in 1865, the Montana Historical Society is one of the oldest societies dedicated to history and preservation in the American West. The society has been a major factor, and the primary organization which in the past has collected and preserved the written record in manuscripts, newspapers letters and diaries. The society went beyond their initial policy concept to preserve museum collections, such as those related to minerals, mining and Indians. But not until a reorganization in 1951, and increased financial support, did the society look toward reaching out over the state in a program of stimulation through the preservation of historic sites and artifacts.

The society has been active in working with local groups and communities to establish local museums and preserve historic relics, etc. As the state's major repository for historical records, documents, artifacts, maps and other historical material, the society is a key center for research in history and historic preservation.

Also on deposit at the society is the major work pertaining to the Historic American Building Survey; the various buildings which are presently incorporated in the Historic American Building Survey are noted in the thematic list.

Montana Office of the State Forester

Planning for historical, archeological, architectural or cultural preservation is not a separate program within the Office of the State Forester. Each situation is solved as a part of the major program involved.

Among the various goals, current objectives emphasize the improvement of the environment but there may be situations in which the protection of the environment may be in conflict with historical, architectural or cultural preservation.

Specific examples of approaches by the Office of the State Forester to preserve sites have been protecting the grave of an early day trapper in the upper Stillwater from stream erosion, and construction of signs to describe the above and other events or specific locations. (This may be more for education than preservation.)

PROBLEM: The main problem of the Office of the State Forester is the determination of what is historically, architecturally or archeologically significant to warrant preservation. A preservation plan would help in the solution of this problem, especially if the plan would establish what is not worthy of preservation.

PROBLEM: Another problem could develop where a significant architectural structure or land form is a danger to the public health and safety (e.g. a dilapidated building or an abandoned mine shaft). Destruction may be the only economically feasible solution, especially if restoration and maintenance funds are not available.

COMMENT: Concerning the preservation of a forest (historic in one sense) the problem is that the preservation of the living forest in its exact form in some time in history is difficult, if not impossible. The forest will continue to grow or even to destroy itself. Man must be aware of this natural change and manage it as best he can.

Montana Highway Commission

The Highway Department's procedures follow the format

set forth by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These procedures call for applying the "Criteria for Effect" to determine whether a proposed highway project will have a cultural effect on sites of historic importance. In those cases where projects may affect a historical site, or if there is reasonable doubt to the effect of the project on the site, officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, the state and the National Park Service shall be consulted. Through this consultation, the effect of the project and procedure to be followed in furthering the plans can be determined.

These matters would also be considered at the joint development reviews which are held for all projects in the early planning and design stage.

Archeological locations cannot always be foreseen; therefore, the State Highway Department has included in their specifications, Article 11.03(F), entitled "Artifacts," the procedure to be followed by the contractor and engineer when the excavating operations encounter archeological evidence. In such a case, the specifications dictate that operations shall be discontinued until proper authority can be consulted; the contractor shall then excavate the site in such a manner as to preserve the artifacts and shall remove them for delivery to the proper state authorities.

PROBLEM: In the past, determinations were made without a great deal of formal involvement or requirements according to whatever looked to be practical, so this department has not had many problems. Problems are expected due to lack of clear definition on what is of historic, archeological or architectural importance and who, primarily, is concerned in treatments required to preserve them. As the above procedure indicates, sites of such importance, to warrant a full investigation, can cause a delay in the planning on the project. The feeling of the Highway Commission is that there is a need for a joint development program, where each agency takes on its own responsibilities, and in this way, considerations and suitable provisions can be established prior to final location and design of the affected projects for sites of historic importance.

Water Resources Board

The experience of dealing with historic preservation has been minimal for the Montana Water Resources Board in the past. Although no specific historic programs are

currently under way, the following policy has recently been adopted and will determine future treatment of this information.

The Montana Water Resources Board considers that the preservation of meaningful historic sites, structures, remains, and objects stems from an intrinsic need to imprint in the minds of this and future generations the values, history, and appreciation of past accomplishments of those who have gone before ue.

The board believes that it is both a private and governmental responsibility to insure that these values remain to the highest degree as matters essential to our individual and group well-being.

Government should rightly be expected to encourage interest and, where necessary, provide or generate leadership in this area.

In the matter of future participation, the level of governmental participation should in large degree depend upon the significance of particular sites or areas.

Where applicable, and when in doubt, the proper state and federal governmental agencies should be notified and encouraged to investigate historical and meaningful structures, sites, remains or objects to determine their intrinsic value.

PROBLEM: Often it is not what to do, but who to contact that becomes a problem in the board's dealing with historical data.

State Board of Lands and Investments

This agency also has no specific guidelines or directives to follow related to historic preservation. They do administer approximately five million acres of land within the state and do want to make a resource inventory (including historic properties) for future use. The board does have authority to set aside land for preservation. They use the services of the Montana Historical Society.

PROBLEMS: Adequate funding is a problem.

This agency would like to use a set of guidelines which have been developed by an agency whose primary, or at least important function, is historic preservation.

This agency is not sure of the historic potential of much of its land; it also has no easy or sure way to locate some of the potential historic sites.

There are management problems, such as a lease of board land which does not leave a guaranteed access, for example. It is also hard to justify preservation work to some of the lessees.

Bicentennial Commission

Presently, because of the remoteness from the activities of 1776, the State of Montana is not expected to engage in any substantial historic preservation undertaking. It is expected, however, to recognize and celebrate the bicentennial, and to relate to the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a tie with the 1776 activities.

Montana Arts Council

The council receives funds from the National Endowment for Humanities and part of the money is being used for work on the Historic American Buildings Survey.

There are, from time to time, some local private organizations engaged in preservation projects of a local nature. These organizations are an important segment of the preservation program although not much coordination with them has taken place. The projects are too diverse to mention and usually of a local nature.

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PROBLEM: A major problem area which has been mentioned on numerous occasions is the inability to preserve historic structures and sites which are located on private land (of which there are many). If the owners of the land are not sympathetic with the concept of historic preservation, the action which can be taken is minimal. This may involve the loss of irreplaceable historic sites or structures.

PROBLEM: One further problem is that in many areas, historic structures worth preserving are rapidly disappearing from the scene due to weather and vandalism. Action to alleviate this problem is limited and progress is slow.

PROBLEM: Many areas that people are interested in preserving are often of a local or personal nature and lack necessary significance for investment of public funds.

CRITERIA FOR PROPOSED PROJECT PRIORITY

When state or local funds are available for historic preservation, applications for project grants to seek matching federal aid can be made, providing the property is listed on the National Register and for purposes consistent with the Montana Historic Preservation Plan.

When considering various possible sites for projects, a priority ranking is advisable. The State of Montana accepts as a priority order for ranking projects the following criteria (which are comparable to those used by the National Park Service):

Band 1: Any registered properties in clear and present danger of destruction or serious impairment, with priority to those (1) in urban areas, (2) whose loss would have the most serious adverse effect on the community or environment in which located.

Band 2: Properties eligible for designation as national historic landmarks which are in clear but no immediate danger of destruction or serious impairment.

Band 3: Properties not foreseeably threatened but with demonstrable need.

The criteria above are presently undergoing revision by the National Park Service and a change is expected in the not too distant future.

PROGRAM FOR PRESERVATION

After consideration of the state's philosophy, an analysis of the historic sites inventory, a study of relevant planning by other agencies and a study of preservation problems, certain preservation-related needs have been identified. These needs form a basis and a justification for the long and short-term programs.

NEEDS

-to present a balanced, comprehensive preservation program for the state of Montana in order to achieve its preservation goals.

-to inform the public of the desirability, values and benefits derived from historic preservation, and of the impending danger to many valuable historic sites.

-to open lines of communication with the federal, state and local agencies and with private organizations regarding historic preservation.

-to use discrimination in publicity of historic sites.

-to help insure that accurate preservation and/or restoration is carried out on projects (i.e. a preservation projects reviewing procedure).

-to obtain adequate funding.

-to estimate required funding needed periodically to proceed with preservation/restoration projects consistent with the preservation goals of the state.

-to undertake research relative to each historic site in order to provide specific information regarding site location, physical remains, etc.

-to obtain additional qualified persons to work in the field of historic preservation and restoration.

-to recognize, interpret and protect historic sites on private land.

-to help agencies and private landowners obtain assistance in identifying and recognizing the existence and significance of a historic site; assistance in determining what is significant to warrant preservation; and assistance in obtaining technical aid and procedures to help in preserving sites.

-to provide protection for historic sites from a small segment of the public intent on vandalism, or from over-zealous artifact hunters, etc.

-to assist local communities in finding a viable public use for their historic structures.

-to prevent access to fragile archeological excavation areas by the public at large.

-to acquire, protect, preserve, restore or reconstruct significant historical, archeological, architectural or cultural sites as identified within the plan for the benefit of the public and consistent with the preservation philosophy.

LONG-TERM PROGRAM

The state will attempt to preserve those sites of the greatest significance in Montana history and particularly those of significance in the history of the nation.

The state will engage in a program of preservation which will be comprehensive in nature--one that will include representation of all the major and minor areas of the past.

The state will engage in a program of preservation relating also to those aspects of archeology, architecture and culture which are deemed significant.

The state will strive for a balanced program on preservation, providing the proper emphasis where due and avoiding over-emphasis on elements which may distort the view of the past.

The state will strive to present an authentic history of the past. It will rely on the research and information as provided by the proper authorities and scholars in the field.

The state will make a special effort to preserve those sites in serious danger of loss or impairment.

The state will seek to provide protection for sites which need some interim work, although they may be in no great danger of loss. The protection effort may be on a site which is less than a full scale preservation program.

The state will give special attention to those sites where the physical remains are sufficient to provide a basis for preservation.

The state will direct its efforts to providing information to the public, relative to the problems and opportunities for the long and short range preservation programs. It is anticipated that this will be in conjunction with the Historical Society of Montana and the many local historical organizations. By this effort, it is planned to enlist support of the citizenry for the program.

The state will work toward legislation in the nature of a state antiquities act.

The state will work toward gaining public acceptance and use of the services of the "Preservation Projects Review Committee".

The state will encourage training in higher education in the field of historic preservation.

While the elements of balance, comprehensiveness and integrity of the program as a whole will always be pre-eminent in the plan, the state will also give consideration, where appropriate, to the recreational aspects of use by the public, and to the matter of access to the facility.

The state will continue to recognize that these preservation developments are for the use and enjoyment of the citizens and visitors, consonant with the need to preserve the integrity of the structure or site and afford protection to the same.

The state recognizes that fortuitous circumstances of funding may provide the opportunity to preserve certain sites which might otherwise have been relegated to a later period in time for the preservation work.

Specific periods of history or specific sites which will be given special consideration in the ten year program are as follows:

> Bannack Historic District; marking of the Lewis and Clark Trail; sites at the mouth of the Judith River and sites at the mouth of the Bighorn River, among others.

PLAN REVIEW SCHEDULE

The Montana Historic Preservation Plan will be reviewed, revised or updated:

(1) when additional information indicates a definite need and it is justifiable.

(2) at the request of the National Park Service.

(3) in accordance with the normal eligibility granted by the National Park Service.

(4) at anytime in order to permit the addition of new historic sites to the inventory list, the project list or elsewhere.

It is expected that the next regular revision for the short-term program will be submitted by FY '74.

APPENDIX A

In the state of Montana the following legislation pertains to historic preservation:

Sections 44-516 - 44-529, inclusive, Revised Codes of Montana 1947, as amended establishes the "Historical Society of Montana." Sections 44-516 and 44-517 in stating the general purposes of the society and the definition of terms used in connection therewith assumes the acquisition, by the society, of historical libraries, museums, art galleries, historical places, sites or monuments, books, papers, charts, maps, manuscripts, writings, objects of history, paintings, engravings, relics, collection of artifacts and minerals and the operation and care for each of these. However it is interesting to note that although Montana code Section 44-523, in setting up the powers and duties of the trustees, empowers the society to collect and acquire all of these objects such as would constitute personal property, as distinct from real property, does not specifically authorize the society to acquire historical sites or monuments such as would more properly be described, legally speaking, as real property. The one exception to this is that the statute seems to authorize acceptance of gifts and donations of all kinds of property for the purposes mentioned.

Sections 75-1201.1 to 75-1206, Revised Codes of Montana 1947, as amended authorizes and directs the state land commissioner, upon recommendation of the State Historical Society, to declare and set aside "historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the State of Montana" as state monuments.

Sections 62-301 to 67-809, inclusive, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as amended authorize the State Fish and Game Commission to purchase, lease or by acceptance of donations, or condemnation, "to acquire for and in the name of the State, any areas, sites, or objects which in its opinion should be held, improved and maintained as state parks, state recreation areas, state monuments, or state historical sites."

The following cited code sections, although not specifically providing for historic preservation, relate indirectly to historic preservation. One would suppose that such a goal might be read into some of these statutes.

Sections 11-3901 to 11-3920 of the Revised Codes of Montana 1947, as amended comprises Montana's urban renewal law. These sections do not, apparently, specifically set forth a goal of historical preservation. However, in view of the fact that Section 11-3901, as well as other sections in the

chapter, refer to the fact that a "blighted area" is the problem sought to be remedied and "rehabilitation" is one of the goals to be sought after, one could assume that rehabilitation of historic structures could be one of the several objectives that the law has in mind.

Sections 11-3912 provides for tax exemption and exemption from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, as to all property of a municipality, including funds, owned or held for it by the purposes of urban renewal programs.

Sections 11-3801 to 11-3855 of the Revised Codes of Montana 1947, provides for establishment and implementation of city and city-county planning boards and Section 11-3828 states that the basic policy of the legislation is "to assure the promotion of public health, safety, morals, convenience, order, or the general welfare and for the sake of efficiency and economy in the process of community development."

House Bill No. 459 introduced in the 1969 session of the Montana Legislature falls into the classification of proposed preservation legislation which has failed to become law. This bill was entitled "An Act Creating a State Archaeological and Paleontological Commission." Its application seems to have been limited to lands owned or controlled by public agencies.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. There is hereby created a state archaeological and paleontological commission which shall consist of five (5) members composed of the chairman of the department of geology at Montana state university, the chairman of the anthropology department at the university of Montana, the state land commissioner, the director of the parks division of the fish and game commission, and the secretary of the Montana historical society.

Section 2. No person, except when acting as a duly authorized agent of the institution or corporation referred to in the section 3 of this act shall excavate in or upon any historic or prehistoric ruin, burial ground, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, sites; or a site containing inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological, or historical feature, situate on lands owned or controlled by the state of Montana, or any agency thereof.

Section 3. (1) Only educational institutions, public museums or nonprofit corporations organized for

scientific and research purposes may pursue any activity prescribed in the section 2 of this act. However, they must first secure a permit to do so from the commission.

(2) Permits shall be granted, for such periods of time and under such regulations as the commission may from time to time determine, to institutions or corporations which are qualified to conduct such activities for the benefit of museums, universities, colleges or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or for the purpose of propagating the knowledge to be gained, and which shall undertake to preserve permanently all objects, photographs and records in public repositories under their own supervision or control of other similar institutions or corporations.

Section 4. No person, institution, or corporation shall deface or otherwise alter any site or object embraced within the terms of this act, except in the course of activities pursued under the authority of a permit.

Section 5. A person in charge of any survey, excavation, or construction on any lands owned or controlled by this state, by any public agency or institution of the state, or by any county or municipal corporation within the state shall report promptly to the commission the existence of any archaeological, paleontological, or historical site or object discovered in the course of such survey, excavation, or construction, and shall take all reasonable steps to secure its preservation.

Section 6. No person shall reproduce, retouch, rework or forge any archaeological, paleontological, or historical object, deriving its principal value from its antiquity, or make any object, whether copied or not, or falsely label, describe, identify, or offer for sale or exchange any object, with intent to represent the same to be an original and genuine archaeological, paleontological, or historical specimen, nor shall any person offer for sale or exchange any object with knowledge that it has previously been collected or excavated in violation of any of the terms of this act.

Section 7. Any person, institution or corporation violating any provision of this act or any provision of chapter 12 of Title 75, R.C.M. 1947, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as provided by law, and in addition shall forfeit all articles and materials discovered, collected, excavated or offered for sale or exchange, together with all photographs and records relating to such objects. Materials forfeited of an archaeological nature shall be placed in the custody of

the archaeology department of the university of Montana those of a paleontological nature shall be placed in the custody of the geology department of Montana state university and those of historical nature shall be placed in custody of the Montana historical society.

Section 8. Section 75-1204, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"75-1204. Depository for collections. Unless other locations shall be designated ~~by the society~~, in this act or by the state archaeological and paleontological commission, the historical society of Montana shall be the depository for all collections made under the provisions of this act and shall distribute material from such collections to any museum throughout the state of Montana, or request of the governing bodies of the said local museums, when in the opinion of the board of trustees, of said society, proper arrangements are made for the safe custodianship and public exhibition of such material."

Section 9. Sections 75-1203 and 75-1206, R.C.M. 1947 are repealed.

APPENDIX B

List of public and private agencies active in historic preservation:

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Billings. Concern is with possible historic sites on land which they have projects on.

Bureau of Land Management, Billings. Have many preservation projects, all on BLM land.

Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. Concern is with preservation prior to highway construction in the state.

Bureau of Reclamation, Billings. Concern is with possible historic sites on land which they have projects on.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon. Preservation work is minimal; relies on National Park Service for guidance.

Corps of Engineers, Fort Peck. Concern is only in land where they have a project.

Forest Service, Missoula. Has done minimal preservation work; is moving ahead toward more future preservation work on Forest Service land.

Housing and Urban Development, Seattle, Washington. Has programs to assist in preservation in urban areas.

Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena. Undertakes preservation on Fish and Game owned lands.

Montana Highway Commission, Helena. Similar preservation procedures as Bureau of Public Roads.

Montana Historical Society, Helena. The state's major repository for historical material used in preservation research; works with local communities to set up museums and preserve historic relics, etc.

National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Preserves areas of national historic significance on National Park Service lands.

Soil Conservation Service, Bozeman. Assistance in preservation and technical matters to some degree is given private landowners.

State Forester, Missoula. Preservation is approached individually for each project on state forest land.

State Land Board, Helena. Preservation work is minimal on State Land Board lands.

Water Resources Board, Helena. Occasional project involves preservation on their own lands.

NOTE: If any agencies or private groups active in historic preservation have inadvertently been omitted from the above list, the Fish and Game Department will be most grateful to hear of such activities.